

By Mr. ANGELL:

H. R. 4176. A bill authorizing acquisition by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, of certain forest lands within the Mount Hood National Forest in Oregon; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 4177. A bill authorizing appropriations to reimburse the States for certain portions of the amounts expended by the States for equipping, operating, and maintaining rest homes for veterans of the present war; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. LECOMPTE:

H. R. 4178. A bill to extend to April 15, 1944, the time for filing certain tax returns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PLUMLEY:

H. R. 4179. A bill to repeal the provision of law authorizing the Secretary of War to carry out flood-control projects without the prior consent and cooperation of the States affected by such projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. POAGE:

H. R. 4180. A bill to empower the Secretary of Agriculture to requisition certain material, equipment, and supplies not needed for the prosecution of the war and for the national defense and to use such material, equipment, and supplies in soil and water conservation work and to distribute such material, equipment, and supplies by grant or loan to public bodies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 4181. A bill to extend the period of operation of the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. R. 4182. A bill authorizing appropriations to reimburse the States for certain portions of the amounts expended by the States for equipping, operating, and maintaining rest homes for veterans of the present war; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and offered as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to oppose any legislation transferring to the Federal Government the administration of unemployment compensation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to pass a law enabling the ceiling prices on crude petroleum to be increased; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

4839. By Mr. EBERHARTER: Petition of James Donovan and others, containing 1,440 signatures of residents of the Thirty-first Congressional District of Pennsylvania and vicinity, protesting against prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4840. By Mr. ANDREWS: Resolutions of the board of directors of the United Jewish Fund of Buffalo, Inc.; the Congregation Beth Abraham, of Buffalo, N. Y.; the Buffalo Zionist executive committee; the board of governors of the Wilmont Town and Country Club, Buffalo, N. Y.; and the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association of Buffalo, N. Y., urging favorable consideration of House Resolutions 418 and 419; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4841. By Mr. ELLIS: Petitions of the Parkersburg Elks Club, Parkersburg, W. Va., containing the signatures of 37 citizens; Johnny's Tap Room, Parkersburg, W. Va., containing 39 signatures; Coram's Confectionery, Parkersburg, W. Va., containing 36 signatures; and Tel's Confectionery, Parkersburg, W. Va., containing 20 signatures, protesting against the enactment by Congress of any prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4842. By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Petition of the Common Council of the city of Mount Vernon, N. Y., urging the speedy adoption of House Resolutions 418 and 419 for the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4843. By Mr. COCHRAN: Petition of the Brandies District Zionist Organization of America, N. N. Yalem, of St. Louis, Mo., president, urging the passage of House Resolutions 418 and 419, providing for the abrogation of the British White Paper and establishment of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4844. Also, petition of the congregation Havavath Achim of America, Louis M. Cohen, of St. Louis, Mo., secretary, urging the passage of House Resolutions 418 and 419, providing for abrogation of the British White Paper and establishment of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4845. Also, petition of the ladies' auxiliary of the Achad Ha'am Hebrew School of St. Louis, Mo., Pearl Cohen, president, urging the passage of House Resolutions 418 and 419 providing for abrogation of the British White Paper and establishment of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4846. By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Petition signed by sundry residents of the State of New York, particularly Westchester County, protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4847. Also, petition signed by sundry residents of the State of New York, particularly Westchester County, protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4848. Also, petition signed by sundry residents of the State of New York, particularly Westchester County, protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4849. Also, petition signed by sundry residents of the State of New York, particularly Westchester County, protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4850. Also, petition signed by sundry residents of the State of New York, particularly Westchester and Bronx Counties, protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4851. By Mr. NORMAN: Petition of the Raymond Elks Club, Raymond, Wash., and signed by 27 members, protesting against the passage of legislation designed to bring about prohibition under the guise of a war measure or otherwise; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4852. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Knickerbocker Lodge, No. 510, Knights of Pythias, New York, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to urging adoption of House bill 2328 and House Joint Resolution 49; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

4853. Also, petition of the city clerk of the Common Council of the city of Mount Vernon, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to urging adoption of House Resolutions 418 and 419; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4854. Also, petition of Edith Gorrellick, of New York, N. Y., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution protesting against the passage of Senate bill 1285; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President and Representatives in Congress.

4855. Also, petition of the chairman of the executive board, Denver committee for the right to vote, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to urging support of legislation for a Federal ballot to permit every service man and woman, as well as everyone in the auxiliary services, to vote, and urging support of passage of House bill 7; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

4856. Also, petition of the Italian-American Labor Council, Inc., New York City, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the right of the Italian people to establish their own form of democratic government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## SENATE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1944

(Legislative day of Monday, February 7, 1944)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God our Father, Thou art the shining presence at the altar of our hearts. For this hallowed moment closing the doors of a noisy world so full of terror and alarms, we come into this place of quietness and peace to meet with Thee, Thou who hast made us for Thyself. As before Thee we search our own hearts, we are shamed by what we are and, yet, lifted up by what it is still within us to become. We confess the fickleness and folly which have disappointed us and Thee. Forgive us for smug satisfaction with ourselves and for cynical contempt of others. May the mire and misery of our moral failures prove but stepping stones to our better selves. Purge our minds of the prejudices which separate us from others. Cleanse our hearts of the uncleanness which blinds our eyes. So may we be more worthy to belong to the one great family of Thy children and to take our place at the common table of humanity where the bread of fellowship is broken and the wine of sacrifice is shared.

We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

#### DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The Secretary (Edwin A. Halsey) read the following letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, D. C., February 15, 1944.  
To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. KENNETH McKELLAR, a Senator from the State of Tennessee, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

CARTER GLASS,  
President pro tempore.

Mr. McKELLAR thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

## THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Friday, February 11, 1944, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

## MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

## MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. Leonard W. Schuetz, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3477) to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, to revise the basis of annual appraisal of its assets, and for other purposes; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. SPENCE, Mr. FORD, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, Mr. PATMAN, Mr. WOLCOTT, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. KEAN were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

## CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. BARKLEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Ferguson	O'Daniel
Andrews	George	Overton
Austin	Gerry	Pepper
Bailey	Gillette	Radcliffe
Ball	Green	Reed
Bankhead	Guffey	Reynolds
Barkley	Gurley	Shipstead
Bilbo	Hatch	Smith
Bone	Hayden	Stewart
Buck	Holman	Taft
Burton	Johnson, Colo.	Thomas, Idaho
Butler	Kilgore	Thomas, Okla.
Byrd	La Follette	Thomas, Utah
Capper	Lucas	Tunnell
Caraway	McClellan	Tydings
Chavez	McFarland	Vandenberg
Clark, Idaho	McKellar	Wagner
Clark, Mo.	Maloney	Wallgren
Connally	Maybank	Walsh, Mass.
Danaher	Mead	Wheeler
Davis	Moore	Wherry
Downey	Murdock	White
Eastland	Murray	Wiley
Ellender	Nye	Willson

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JACKSON], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WALSH] are detained on public business.

The Senators from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN and Mr. SCRUGHAM] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] are absent on official business.

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent because of serious illness in his family.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

## SENATOR FROM MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts presented the credentials of SINCLAIR WEEKS, of Massachusetts, appointed a Senator from that State for the unexpired term of Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., resigned, which were read, as follows:

## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that pursuant to the power vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, I, Leverett Saltonstall, the Governor of said Commonwealth, do hereby appoint SINCLAIR WEEKS a Senator from said Commonwealth to represent said Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States until the vacancy therein, caused by the resignation of Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., is filled by election, as provided by law.

Witness: His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the great seal of the Commonwealth hereto affixed at Boston, this 8th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1944.

By the Governor:

[SEAL] LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,  
Governor.

F. W. COOK,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The credentials will be placed on file.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, Hon. SINCLAIR WEEKS, the Senator-designate from Massachusetts, is present in the Chamber, and I ask that the oath be administered to him.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If the Senator-designate will present himself at the desk, the oath will be administered to him.

Mr. WEEKS, escorted by Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts, advanced to the Vice President's desk, and the oath of office prescribed by law having been administered to him by the Acting President pro tempore, he took his seat in the Senate.

## REPORT OF THE ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with

the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

## To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, the annual report of the Alien Property Custodian on proceedings had under the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, for the period beginning March 11, 1942 (the date on which the Office of Alien Property Custodian was established), and ending June 30, 1943.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 14, 1944.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, submitting, pursuant to law, a statement by the Bonneville Administrator relating to the financial operations of the Bonneville Power Administration (Oregon and Washington), for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Commerce.

## DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents on the files of the Departments of War (6); Justice, and Commerce which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking toward their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

## PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin; to the Committee on Finance:

## "Senate Joint Resolution 78

"Joint resolution memorializing Congress to enact legislation providing mustering-out pay for veterans discharged from the armed forces and to provide a master plan for veterans' welfare and unification and coordination of agencies and services administering veterans' benefits

"Whereas in rapidly increasing numbers men are being released from our armed forces on medical discharges; and

"Whereas these men, handicapped with maladies and varying degrees of physical disability and many without jobs or sources of income, are without means to tide them over until able to find their places in civil life; and

"Whereas unless the Congress promptly enacts laws providing such means for our returning war heroes, who gallantly fought and silently suffered to preserve the American way of life, this Nation, and its people will not only shamefully fail to properly recognize the great debt owed to its veterans of World War No. 2, but will be guilty of a travesty against human decency which may adversely reflect upon the moral and political life of this country for generations to come; and

"Whereas, while in the past veterans' laws have for the most part been enacted without



regard to a master plan and administered by various uncoordinated Federal agencies and services, demand for uniformity of benefits to veterans, more intelligent and comprehensive legislation, economy of administration, and other paramount matters pertaining to welfare of veterans requiring legislative consideration, such as hospitalization, medical care, pensions, education, make-work projects, unemployment compensation, and farm and home loans, now require an expert study of all veterans' problems, study and codification of existing veterans' laws, unification and coordination of all Federal services now administering veterans' laws and assisting veterans, and adoption of a master plan for veterans' welfare: Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring), That the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin memorializes the Congress of the United States to promptly enact legislation providing for mustering-out pay, clothing and hospitalization facilities for discharged servicemen immediately upon their return to civilian life, and to take necessary steps (1) to cause to be made an expert study of all veterans' problems; (2) to cause to be made a study and codification of existing veterans' laws; (3) to unify and coordinate all Federal services now administering veterans' laws and assisting veterans; and (4) to adopt a master plan for veterans' welfare; and be it further*

*"Resolved, That properly attested copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to both Houses of Congress, and to each Wisconsin Member thereof."*

A joint resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin; ordered to lie on the table:

#### "Senate Joint Resolution 83

"Joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States as to the responsibilities and prerogatives of the States and the Federal Government in providing for absentee soldier voting in time of war

"Whereas the Federal Government enjoys limited grants of powers under the Constitution of the United States to regulate elections, such grants being in article I, section 4, relating to election of Senators and Representatives and in article II, section 1, relating to the time of choosing electors; and

"Whereas the only prohibitions against the States on the subject of electors or elections are contained in article XV and XIX of the amendments which provide that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, previous condition of servitude, or sex; and

"Whereas the reservation to the States of all powers not delegated by the Constitution to the United States nor prohibited by it to the States includes the reservation of power in the State to prescribe the qualifications of its electors and the time, place, and manner of holding its elections; and

"Whereas the State of Wisconsin, in recognition and fulfillment of its responsibility to provide voting opportunities for all of its electors has enacted a law facilitating voting in the 1944 elections by electors who are absent by reason of serving in the armed forces of the United States; and

"Whereas the Wisconsin enactment has simplified its absent voting procedure as far as possible, avoiding the necessity of making applications for ballots, requiring local clerks to compile and maintain an up-to-date list of absent electors in their respective localities who are serving in the armed forces, with their latest known military addresses, and requiring such clerks to forward ballots to all electors on such list, and advancing all dates to conform to the minimum mailing requirements announced by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy; and

"Whereas the effectiveness of the law of this or any other State is dependent upon the prompt transportation of ballots to and

from absent electors serving in the armed forces, particularly those serving outside of the United States; and

"Whereas the transportation of ballots through the mails is exclusively the responsibility of the Federal Government which can and should be implemented by appropriate legislation by the Congress; and

"Whereas the several bills now pending in the Congress on the subject of absentee soldier voting clearly invade the constitutional responsibility and jurisdiction of the States and should be limited in scope to the constitutional authority of the Federal Government to provide only for the transportation of ballots and applications therefor furnished under State-enacted legislation: Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring), That this legislature respectfully memorializes the Congress of the United States: (1) to refrain from enacting legislation on the subject of absentee soldier voting which invades the exclusive jurisdiction of the States under the tenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and (2) to take positive action under its exclusive constitutional authority by enacting legislation providing for the prompt and speedy transportation of ballots and applications to and from members of the armed forces, furnished under and pursuant to State legislation; be it further*

*"Resolved, That properly attested copies of this resolution be sent to each House of the Congress and to each Wisconsin Member thereof."*

Petitions of sundry citizens of New York City and vicinity, in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of pending legislation providing a wartime method of voting by members of the armed forces; ordered to lie on the table.

By Mr. EASTLAND:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Mississippi; to the Committee on Military Affairs:

#### "House Concurrent Resolution 11

"Concurrent resolution memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact appropriate legislation to give to the original owners of the lands acquired by the United States Government for war purposes during the present war, or to the legal heirs of said owners, the priority right or first preference, to purchase from the Government these lands after the end of the war, when the Government shall decide to dispose of said lands

"Whereas during the present World War the United States Government has acquired title to many thousands of acres of land in Mississippi and elsewhere in the United States, the ownership of said lands by the Government being necessary for the successful prosecution of the war; and

"Whereas after the United States and our heroic allies have won the war and secured the peace, the Congress of the United States will probably decide that a wise public policy would require the sale and disposal of a large portion of these lands: Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi (the State Senate concurring therein), That we do hereby petition the President and the Congress of the United States to give to the original owners or their legal heirs, at the time of the Government's acquisition of said lands preferential consideration and priority right to purchase the said lands they formerly owned, at a fair and equitable valuation; and we respectfully make this request because of the personal and financial sacrifices many of these patriotic Americans made for their country in giving up their ancestral homes for the purposes of war; be it further*

*"Resolved, That the clerk of the house of representatives be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to the President of*

the United States and to each of our Mississippi Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States."

By Mr. WILEY:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

#### "Assembly Joint Resolution 108

"Joint resolution memorializing Congress and the Office of Price Administration to relax the stringent rationing of butter

"Whereas from authoritative sources the Government has already bought and stored sufficient butter to meet essential military, lend-lease, and other noncivilian requirements for several months to come; and

"Whereas W. F. A. officials estimate domestic production of creamery butter alone will average between 110,000,000 to 130,000,000 pounds for the months of January, February, and March 1944, all of which supposedly shall be available for our civilian use, while according to statistics the average civilian consumption of butter in the United States during the past 9 months was approximately only 100,000,000 pounds per month; and

"Whereas notwithstanding an adequate production and supply of butter for civilian use and strenuous protests by the Nation's dairy industry and myriads of housewives and butter-consuming civilians the country over who find it impossible to purchase 16-point butter along with their meat needs, the Office of Price Administration has wholly failed and refused to relax the prevailing 16-point-per-pound butter cost; and

"Whereas the Office of Price Administration having failed to satisfactorily explain why the ration-point value of butter has been raised to and maintained at 16 points per pound or why the ration-point value of oleomargarine, a butter substitute, has been maintained at the comparative low level of 6 points per pound, it must be interpreted as a clear federalized attempt to beat down the barriers which the great dairy State of Wisconsin and other dairy States have maintained against butter substitutes and to destroy our domestic market for butter: Now, therefore, be it

*"Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring), That this legislature respectfully memorializes the Congress and the Office of Price Administration to immediately take steps to reduce the ration-point value of butter to enable our civilians to purchase that share of the Nation's production and supply of butter available for their use and in order to safeguard the health of our workers and their families and to protect the Nation's dairy industry against the encroachment of inferior substitutes; and to adjust the rationing point value of oleomargarine so as to be on a parity with that of butter; be it further*

*"Resolved, That properly attested copies of this resolution be sent to the Office of Price Administration and to each House of the Congress of the United States and to each Wisconsin Member thereof."*

A joint resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin; to the Committee on Finance:

#### "Assembly Joint Resolution 111

"Joint resolution memorializing Congress to enact legislation reimbursing municipalities for loss of personal property tax upon federally owned personal property used in war production and exempt from taxation

"Whereas municipalities wherein are located industries engaged in war production recognize their obligation to curtail expenses during the war in order to render their full support to the national financing of the war, but where the municipal burdens are increased and its sources of local revenue are reduced, the municipalities are compelled to ask that the Federal Government assist in preserving the tax base for local purposes, not as a subsidy, but to preserve the ad valorem tax or its equivalent on all taxable

property both real and personal within the municipalities' limits; and

"Whereas these municipalities suffer a large annual loss in tax revenues by reason of the nontaxability of those items of machinery, equipment, and buildings owned by the Federal Government and which are leased to local industries in war production; and

"Whereas the demands upon municipal services for fire, police, and health protection, as well as street and sewer maintenance and improvement is just the same if not greater with respect to such Federal-owned property; and

"Whereas the municipality is not reimbursed for the additional costs occasioned by such services; and

"Whereas the cost of manufactured products represented by local municipal taxes are but a fraction of the total cost of such products and should, in all fairness and reason, be borne by the Federal Government instead of making the taxpayer of these municipalities bear what is an unjust burden; and

"Whereas it is legally impossible to tax those items upon which the Federal Government asserts its immunity from local taxation and claims such exemptions; and

"Whereas it is only fair and proper that as to such items the Federal Government should pay to the municipalities a sum equivalent to what the tax upon such property would yield if subject to tax: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring),* That the Senators and Representatives of the State of Wisconsin be urged to support legislation in Congress designed to reimburse industrial municipalities an amount which would equal the yield as if subject to tax, from all such property, real or personal, upon which the Federal Government presently holds title, and which is exempt from taxation by reason of such immunity; be it further

*Resolved,* That duly attested copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President, to each House of Congress of the United States, and to each Wisconsin Member thereof."

By Mr. DANAHER:

A resolution adopted by Oscar H. Cowan Post, No. 3, American Legion, of Stamford, Conn., favoring a reduction in long-distance telephone rates to members of the armed forces in the United States; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

#### RESTORATION OF PRE-WAR POLISH BOUNDARIES

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there may be inserted at this point in the RECORD, and appropriately referred, a letter which I have received from the Central Committee of the United Polish Societies of Bridgeport, Conn., containing a resolution adopted at the annual meeting of that society held on January 25, 1944, urging the restoration to Poland of its pre-war boundaries.

There being no objection, the letter embodying a resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED POLISH SOCIETIES,

Bridgeport, Conn., February 10, 1944.

Senator FRANCIS MALONEY,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MALONEY: At its annual meeting held on January 25, 1944, the Central Committee of the United Polish Societies, of Bridgeport, Conn., unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas a serious situation and question has arisen between two allies of the United

States of America, namely, Russia and Poland, in regard to pre-war boundaries in the post-war plan of the future; and

"Whereas in the Atlantic Charter, our great President and Commander in Chief, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, forcefully condemned all acts of aggression by any nation or nations and promised to maintain the territorial integrity of invaded nations; and

"Whereas it is absolutely necessary that all seeds of suspicion and distrust should be wiped out so as not to lay a foundation in the near future for another world war; and

"Whereas, the sons, brothers, husbands, and fathers of American citizens of Polish descent are enrolled, by the thousands, in the armed forces of the United States and sacrificing their lives and blood to put an end once and for all to aggression: It is hereby

*Resolved,* That the Central Committee of the United Polish Societies, of Bridgeport, Conn., on behalf of and representing 10,000 Americans of Polish descent, respectfully requests the President of the United States, the State Department, and the Congress of the United States of America to do every act and deed within its limits and ability to restore to Poland its pre-war boundaries; be it further

*Resolved,* That copies of this resolution be forwarded to President Roosevelt, Secretary Hull, Senators Maloney and Danaher and to Representatives Monkiewicz and Luce."

Dr. B. L. SUYKOWSKI,

President.

Dr. F. P. TYLERSKI,

Secretary.

#### REDUCTION TO MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES OF LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE RATES

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that there may be inserted in the RECORD, and appropriately referred, a resolution adopted by the Oscar H. Cowan Post, No. 3, American Legion, of Stamford, Conn., urging a reduction in the long-distance telephone rates "to men in the military service of the United States and its Allies in Army camps and naval stations and hospitals in the United States."

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the men in the military forces of the United States and its allies because of their service to our country and our cause and of their limited resources; and

Whereas long-distance telephone communication by said men with their families, wives, and children, and sweethearts is a vital source of morale to them and the home front: Now, therefore, be it unanimously

*Resolved,* By the Oscar H. Cowan Post, No. 3, American Legion, of Stamford, Conn., that the long-distance telephone rates to men in the military service of the United States and its Allies in Army camps and naval stations and hospitals in the United States be reduced, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the following, with a view that immediate action be taken to carry said objects into effect.

Francis T. Maloney, Senator from Connecticut; John A. Danaher, Senator from Connecticut; Boleslaus J. Monkiewicz, Congressman at Large, Connecticut; Clare Boothe Luce, Congresswoman, Fourth District, Connecticut; Warren Atherton, national commander, American Legion; Louis Balchik, department commander, American Legion; George Stafford, district commander, American Legion; Bell Telephone Co., New York; Stamford Advocate, Stamford Shopper.

JAMES H. WILD,

JOHN J. GOLDEN,

SAMUEL BROWN,

Past Commanders.

#### UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION—REPORT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE DURING RECESS

Under authority of the order of the 11th instant,

Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 192) to enable the United States to participate in the work of the United Nations relief and rehabilitation organization, reported it on February 14, 1944, with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 688) thereon.

#### EXPENSES IN CONNECTION WITH INVESTIGATION OF CAR SHORTAGE FOR GRAIN TRANSPORTATION

Mr. LUCAS. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report back favorably without amendment Senate Resolution 254, and ask that it be read and that the Senate then consider it.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 254) submitted by Mr. WHEELER on February 11, 1944, as follows:

*Resolved,* That Senate Resolution 185, Seventy-eighth Congress, agreed to October 21, 1943, is amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence as follows: "The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$1,500, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee."

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

#### ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

Mrs. CARAWAY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on February 10, 1944, that committee presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 1447) to remit claims of the United States on account of overpayments to part-time charwomen in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and for other purposes.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts:

S. 1720. A bill to vest title to the U. S. S. *Wolverine* (ex *Michigan*) in the Foundation for the Original U. S. S. *Michigan*, Inc.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WAGNER:

S. 1721. A bill to provide for the maintenance, expansion, and operation of school lunch and milk programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. NYE:

S. 1722. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(Mr. ELLENDER introduced Senate bill 1723, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and appears under a separate heading.)



#### TEMPORARY OPERATION BY MUNICIPALITIES OF ABANDONED AIRPORTS

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide temporarily for the operation by municipalities and other governmental units of airports abandoned or placed in a stand-by condition by the Army or Navy Air Forces.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the bill introduced by the Senator from Louisiana will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1723) to provide temporarily for the operation by municipalities and other governmental units of airports abandoned or placed in a stand-by condition by the Army or Navy air forces was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, the necessity for this bill arises out of the fact that the Air Forces have abandoned or are proposing to abandon many of the airports which they have been using in the United States. While using these airports, the Air Forces have installed technical equipment which is essential to the proper and efficient operation of the airports. Because of the regulations of the armed forces relating to accountability and responsibility for property entrusted to the care of officers, which require that when property is no longer needed for the purposes for which it was so entrusted to them it must be turned in as surplus material, the equipment which has been installed at these airports must be dismantled and turned in to warehouses when the airports are abandoned. Much of this equipment is very valuable and useful when installed at airports, but the same equipment when dismantled is of little value and is not needed for any other use. The removal of this equipment from these airports when it is not needed elsewhere is an economic waste which should not be permitted.

The purpose of this bill is to provide that when the Air Forces abandon an airport or place it in a stand-by condition, they should not be required to remove all of the equipment installed at the airport, but shall remove only such of the equipment as is needed elsewhere. The Air Forces would be authorized to enter into agreements with interested municipalities or other governmental agencies providing that such municipalities or agencies may operate such airports and use the equipment left there by the Air Forces until the Congress determines what permanent disposition is to be made of such airports and equipment.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC WORKS DURING POST-WAR PERIOD—AMENDMENTS

Mr. TYDINGS submitted several amendments intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 24) requesting information concerning the construction of needed public works in the various States during the post-war period, which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### INFORMATION RELATING TO FLOOD CONTROL—AMENDMENT

Mr. TYDINGS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 25) directing the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army to furnish the Congress with certain information relating to flood control; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

#### PERSONAL STATEMENT

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. President, most public men, myself included, at times must hear the truth we have spoken "twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools." In this connection I sometimes think I must be pretty good, because I am seldom criticized for what I say or do, but almost invariably censure of me arises from what some vicious, irresponsible, or fictitious person asserts that I have said, or done, or intend, which is contrary to the fact.

I have a file of correspondence supporting this observation which I request be printed in the RECORD immediately following my remarks. In presenting this correspondence for the RECORD, I charge specifically that Paul Dunham, the name appearing on a syndicated news column distributed to a number of newspapers in the Northwest, is a fictitious character. His name is not listed in the Congressional Directory index of Washington newspaper writers, nor is he known to any of the members of the Oregon delegation in the Congress. It would appear that the column is, in fact, prepared in Portland, Oreg., but distributed under a Washington, D. C., date line. My attention has been called to a number of false news articles appearing in this column and in the Oregon Voter, which the correspondence I am about to place in the RECORD will demonstrate.

In bringing this subject to the attention of the Congress I have the further purpose of making the record so that the Federal postal authorities can take cognizance of this matter, to ascertain if there has been a violation of postal regulations which prohibit the use of the mails to defraud.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oregon?

There being no objection, the matters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### PAUL DUNHAM COLUMN

The Oregon Voter of January 8, 1944, page 4, contains the following article:

"Wayne Morse had advance urging by 'some among the high command of the Republican Party in Oregon' as the man who could beat Senator HOLMAN at the primaries. Paul Dunham reports from Washington. He also reports that 'inside dope has it that Morse will be offered the presidency of University of Oregon.' Senator HOLMAN 'does not relish the idea of having Morse as his opponent' and 'is figuring out how to sidetrack him into some other job.'"

On January 13, 1944, Senator HOLMAN sent the following telegram to C. C. Chapman of the Oregon Voter:

"I notice you quote Paul Dunham from Washington frequently. I suggest you produce him in person or expose him as a fictitious character. No such person has ever

appeared before me and has no right or authority to express my ideas on any subject or about any person.

"RUFUS C. HOLMAN."

No response was received from Mr. Chapman but the following article appeared in the January 22, 1944, issue of the Oregon Voter, pages 8-10:

"FIND PAUL DUNHAM—HE'S IN THE ARMY NOW

"Senator RUFUS HOLMAN sent the following telegram to us: 'I note you quote Paul Dunham from Washington frequently. I suggest you produce him in person or expose him as a fictitious character. No such person has ever appeared before me and has no right or authority to express my ideas on any subject or about any person.'

"Our conjecture is that the following paragraph, which we condensed from a Paul Dunham letter published last week in up-State papers, is what stirred the sensitive Senator into the repudiation in the latter half of the last sentence in his telegram:

"Senator RUFUS HOLMAN is more than anxious to learn whether Wayne Morse will run. (Paul Dunham.)"

"This sentence presumes to express the Senator's state of anxiety and to some extent his idea of concern as to Wayne Morse. We conjecture that no one 'appeared before' the Senator in order to interpret his state of anxiety or his ideas as to Morse. On both the Senator is likely to speak for himself; so far we have not heard that he has spoken clearly; he probably will say something original when and if Morse runs.

"As to Paul Dunham—we cannot produce him, for he is in the Army now, beyond our editorial jurisdiction.

"As to the Paul Dunham column, which appears in a considerable number of Washington and Oregon dailies and weeklies and is one of the most informative of any that deals with Pacific Northwest affairs, it is the successor to the John W. Kelly column. Kelly, as Senator HOLMAN may have known, or may not have known, had a staff of reporters and writers who aided in gathering information and writing for his celebrated column. Likewise, most of the noted columnists have staffs of writers, reporters, and secretaries, whose work goes into the respective columns which are published under the name of the responsible columnist. Some of these columnists have as many as 8 or 10 aides. That is one reason why their columns are as good as they are.

"When Kelly left Washington to accept appointment by Governor Snell as head of Oregon's post-war bureau in the Governor's office, Paul Dunham succeeded Kelly as the name of the head of the column. We are authoritatively informed that when Dunham went into the Army he did not feel like sacrificing what this column could mean to him when the war would be over: By permitting his name to be continued over material prepared by the same staff, he retained whatever value there is in the prestige of his name over the column.

"As a columnist is a composite person, and as Paul Dunham's column is published under his name in some 50 daily and weekly newspapers with a numerous following, the Paul Dunham column continues to exist in fact even though Senator HOLMAN implies that Dunham is a fictional person. So long as Paul Dunham's name is carried at the head of the column, we shall continue to quote from it, giving proper credit—to Paul Dunham. That is, we will continue to quote so long as it contains material which we feel our readers will find interesting even though it has not been published in news-crowded Portland dailies. That is one of the functions assumed by the Oregon Voter, to supply readers with material which otherwise they would have no opportunity to note."

January 25, 1944, Senator HOLMAN sent the following telegram to C. C. Chapman:

"Have been unable to identify Paul Dunham as member of armed forces. Please airmail to me his rank, organization, date he entered the Army, and if possible his Army serial number. Also period of time when he in person functioned as claimed with brief biographical sketch of him.

"RUFUS C. HOLMAN."

In response C. C. Chapman wrote the following letter to Senator HOLMAN on January 26, 1944:

"For information concerning Paul Dunham we respectfully refer you to any of the newspapers which publish his column as a regular feature. A few of these are Oregon City Enterprise, Albany Democrat Herald, Grants Pass Courier, Sherman County Journal; there are many others.

"We do not subscribe for the Paul Dunham column and do not receive it direct, though we do not hesitate to quote from it, as from other material, if we note anything that we think we ought to quote.

"Yours cordially,

"C. C. CHAPMAN."

In reply Senator HOLMAN has addressed the following letter to C. C. Chapman:

"I have your letter of January 26 concerning the Paul Dunham column and regret to note that it does not contain any of the information requested in my wire to you of January 25.

"I have made a diligent effort to identify Paul Dunham through newspapermen here in Washington and have been unable to locate anyone who ever knew him or could say that there ever was such a Washington, D. C., newspaper correspondent or columnist.

"Of course, I know John Kelly and was familiar with his column. He called at my office practically every day when he was here but since his departure no one has represented himself to me as being 'Paul Dunham' or as representing 'Paul Dunham' and I am constrained to the belief that he is a fictitious character and that the 'Paul Dunham' column is not written by anyone on the scene here in Washington or by anyone having regular or responsible representation here.

"I am not suggesting that it is not your privilege to quote from this column nor am I endeavoring to hold you responsible for such direct quotations. However, your article appearing on pages 8 and 10 of the January 22, 1944 issue Oregon Voter contains statements which are not quoted from other articles and I presume therefore, that you are prepared to accept responsibility for them. I again request that you demonstrate the accuracy of your statement that 'Paul Dunham' is in the Army and that the articles written under that name emanate from Washington, D. C.

"Sincerely yours,

"RUFUS C. HOLMAN."

On February 7, Senator HOLMAN addressed the following letter to Mr. C. C. Chapman:

"Since writing to you on February 1, I have received the following report from a representative of the Associated Press here in Washington:

"The gallery attendants who keep the records of correspondents accredited to the Senate and House Press Gallery say they have never known of a Paul Dunham working in Washington. If he did he was not accredited to the Press Galleries and d'd not come up to the Capitol enough for them to know him."

"Another newspaperman here ventured the statement that there is no such person as Paul Dunham and that the publicity articles attributed to him and given Washington date lines are, in truth and in fact, written in Portland, Ore., by one Vern Williams.

"Very truly yours,

"RUFUS C. HOLMAN."

C. C. Chapman addressed a letter to Senator HOLMAN, on February 4, as follows:

"Thanks for your courteous letter.

"You will hear from John Kelly direct concerning Paul Dunham. If the information he sends is not adequate, kindly advise.

"Cordially yours,

"(Signed) C. C. CHAPMAN,  
"Editor."

On February 15 Senator HOLMAN addressed the following letter to C. C. Chapman:

"Not having received from Mr. John Kelly, whom we greatly respect, the letter which you led us to believe in yours of the 4th instant we would receive in explanation of the Paul Dunham mystery, I shall now consider the historic, or factual, period of this correspondence terminated and shall proceed on the facts as they are now established.

"Permit me to observe in this connection that it is as base to knowingly circulate a lie as it is reprehensible to fabricate it originally.

"Very truly yours,

"RUFUS C. HOLMAN,  
"United States Senator."

The following article appeared in the Centra (Wash.) Daily News on May 6, 1943, as well as in other newspapers which subscribed to the John Kelly column:

#### "KELLY TO TAKE NEW POSITION"

"On May 16 John W. Kelly will assume his new duties as executive secretary to the Oregon Post-War Planning Commission, and the Washington column that appears daily on the editorial page of the Chronicle will be written by Paul Dunham, who has been in the Northwestern News Service's Washington, D. C., office the past 4 years. He is no stranger to Chronicle readers, having worked with Mr. Kelly and written the column on many occasions, especially during the latter's annual vacations.

"Knowing the Northwest and the news in which its people and publishers are interested, Mr. Dunham is well qualified to maintain the high standard in newspaper reporting set by the Northwestern News Service's staff, and the editors of Washington and Oregon are assured there will be no lessening of the value of material furnished by it.

"As in the past, the Washington column will be written particularly for Northwest readers, giving first attention at all times to matters of local interest and the actions of members of the congressional delegations of the two Northwest States. This is a special coverage not provided by any other columnist in the National Capital and affords intimate contact between residents of Washington and Oregon with the legislative happenings and official rulings of their National Government.

"Mr. Kelly has served at Washington about 10 years, and his value grew steadily as an interpreter of events of State and National significance. In his new post as a member of Governor Snell's staff, he will be in charge of organizing Oregon's activities in preparation for meeting the problems that will face the Commonwealth after the war is won."

The following letter was addressed to Members of the Congress in May 1943, by Vernon Williams, of the Northwestern News Service, Inc., of Portland, Ore.:

NORTHWESTERN NEWS SERVICE, INC.,  
Portland, Ore., May 11, 1943.

DEAR SIR: As you know, Mr. John W. Kelly, who has been in charge of our Washington, D. C., office of the Northwestern News Service for the past 4 years, resigned his position to accept the post of executive director of the Oregon Post-War Planning Commission, effective as of May 15.

During the past 4 years we have been syndicated a column entitled "At the National Capital," to approximately 150 daily and weekly newspapers in the States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. It is our intention to continue this column, to be

written under the name of Paul Dunham, regardless of whom in our Washington bureau may furnish the material. This arrangement, you will, of course, realize, should be held in strict confidence. This procedure is necessitated by the fact that we have found it difficult, under existing circumstances, to secure a trustworthy man in the National Capital who is sufficiently acquainted with conditions in the Pacific Northwest to write informatively of matters which are of intimate interest to readers of this column.

Therefore, for the next few weeks, it will be necessary, in the main, for us to obtain our news from members of the Northwest delegations, and we would sincerely appreciate your cooperation in providing us with any news, via air mail or wire, which can be incorporated into this daily and weekly column for the newspaper readers of your district. This should not be, of course, "spot news" which is covered by the Associated Press, or other news-gathering agencies; but, rather, relating to such matters as are to be taken up, proposed or otherwise suggested looking to the welfare of Northwest citizens and industries. To be most effective in your district, this information should be received in our Portland office 3 to 6 days prior to any announcement or action which is to be taken in Washington, and which we may release for publication at a later date.

That there should be no interruption in the service to our newspaper clients, it is advisable that we should be informed at once as to your willingness to cooperate in this matter.

Thanking you for many past courtesies, and trusting we may be of further service to you in the dissemination of news to your constituents, we are,

Cordially yours,

NORTHWESTERN NEWS SERVICE,  
VERNON WILLIAMS.

#### ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT ON THE OCCASION OF THE TRANSFER OF THE DESTROYER ESCORT "SENEGALAIS" TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE

[Mr. BARKLEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD remarks made by the President of the United States at the Washington Navy Yard on the occasion of the transfer of the destroyer escort *Senegalais* to the French people, on February 12, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### FULL EMPLOYMENT IN POST-WAR WORLD—ADDRESS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

[Mr. MURDOCK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by the Vice President of the United States at Milwaukee, Wis., on February 11, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### VETERANS' LEGISLATION—ADDRESS BY SENATOR WAGNER

[Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on veterans' legislation, delivered by him in Washington, D. C., February 11, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### LINCOLN DAY ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address on Abraham Lincoln delivered by him over Wisconsin radio stations, February 12, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### LIBERALIZATION OF SERVICE PENSION LAWS—STATEMENT BY SENATOR BILBO

[Mr. TUNNELL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement by Senator Bilbo relative to House bill 2350, relating to pensions of veterans of the War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, and



the China Relief Expedition, and their dependents, which appears in the Appendix.]

**WILL WE KEEP THE FAITH?—ADDRESS BY HON. ALF. M. LANDON**

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Will We Keep the Faith?" delivered by the former Governor of Kansas, Hon. Alf M. Landon, at Knoxville, Tenn., February 11, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

**JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO PALESTINE—THE BRITISH WHITE PAPER**

[Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "The White Paper," from the New York Times of February 12, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

**GOVERNOR BRICKER'S POSITION—EDITORIAL FROM THE CHICAGO SUN**

[Mr. GUFFEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Bricker Gives Fair Warning," published in the Chicago Sun of Saturday, February 12, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

**PHYSICIANS LEFT IN LOUISIANA**

[Mr. MAYBANK asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement of physicians left in Louisiana, submitted to him by Dr. C. Grenes Cole, State medical chairman, Procurement and Assignment Service, War Manpower Commission, New Orleans, La., which appears in the Appendix.]

**POST-WAR BENEFITS TO VETERANS—STATEMENT BY SENATOR WAGNER**

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, because of the interest of all Senators in previous legislation on the subject, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a statement made by me on February 11, 1944, before the Subcommittee on Veterans' Legislation of the Committee on Finance, concerning Senate bill 1617, providing post-war benefits to veterans of the armed forces.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senator WAGNER. Mr. Chairman, in presenting my comments and suggestions on the pending legislation providing post-war benefits to veterans of the armed forces, I shall not go over the ground already covered by this committee, including the comprehensive testimony already presented to this committee by Commander Atherton of the American Legion, fully explaining the objectives and provisions of S. 1617—the so-called omnibus bill sponsored by the distinguished chairman of this subcommittee for himself, Senator GEORGE and a number of other Senators, and which was introduced on January 11 of this year. As the subcommittee knows, there is also pending here the armed forces social security bill introduced in November of 1943 by Senator GEORGE, Senator CLARK, and myself, following the President's message.

All of us are agreed on the main objective—to deal justly and equitably with the demobilized veteran and his family, to care for the wounded, and to provide for the survivors of those who gave their lives at the call of their country.

The omnibus bill pending before the committee draws upon the background and broad experience of the American Legion. It goes without saying that I heartily concur in its objectives. Representatives of the Legion have conferred with me and with the chairman of the subcommittee on those phases of this bill which overlapped S. 1545; namely, the protection of the social security rights—

S. 1545 being the bill that I introduced together with the other Members.

**OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS' INSURANCE**

It should be observed that S. 1545 provides comprehensive protection for the old-age and survivors' insurance rights of all members of the armed forces under the Social Security Act. Payments would be made out of the Federal Treasury to provide credits in the old-age insurance fund for every month of military service since the Selective Service Act was adopted in 1940. The amount of the payment would be at the regular rate of old-age insurance tax for employers and employees, on a uniform wage base of \$160 per month. The protection is afforded to those millions of servicemen who are covered by the Social Security Act, who otherwise would lose benefit rights, for themselves in their old age or for their widow or orphans if they die. The bill also provides the same paid-up benefit rights for the millions of other servicemen who are not already under the old-age and survivors' insurance system. This is done in order not to discriminate in providing a Federal benefit and in the hope and expectation that those now excluded may be brought into the permanent social security system by future amendment of the act; such as, for instance, farmers and domestic servants who are not now in the act.

The sponsors of S. 1545 are very pleased to have the hearty and official endorsement of this provision on this title of their bill by the American Legion. As the subcommittee is probably aware, this title on old-age and survivors' insurance protection is not embodied in the omnibus bill. It is our hope that it may be considered and reported promptly, perhaps simultaneously with the omnibus bill.

**EMPLOYMENT SERVICE**

I introduced yesterday, with the approval of the Legion—that is, representatives of the Legion with whom I have conferred—an amendment to S. 1617, which is in the nature of a substitute for title V of that bill relating to the Veterans' Employment Service.

Title V in its original form provides for the transfer of the Veterans' Administration of the employment-service functions of the War Manpower Commission and the Selective Service System. General Hines, however, has questioned whether the Veterans' Administration should be weighed down with this additional responsibility, which in any case, to be really effective, must be coordinated with the employment-service functions for the entire civilian population.

Several of the representatives of various veteran organizations have made exactly the same point. During the past few weeks, therefore, I have discussed this problem with representatives of the Legion, and, in submitting a substitute for title V, I believe that we have worked out an arrangement which will provide a more effective veterans' employment service than at the present time. A vitally effective veterans' employment service goes to the heart of the veterans' post-war reemployment problem.

The law creating the present United States Employment Service, which I sponsored over 10 years ago, specifically provided for a Veterans' Employment Service. The new provision which I introduced provides for the establishment of a Veterans' Service Placement Board within the United States Employment Service to consist of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs as chairman, Director of the National Selective Service System and the administrative head of the United States Employment Service. This makes it absolutely clear that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs—General Hines—has a definite and official relationship with the Employment Service. This Board, of which General Hines will be Chairman, would determine all matters of policy relating to the

administration of the Veterans' Employment Service.

This arrangement will make it absolutely certain that the policies of the Veterans' Employment Service are closely coordinated with the policies of the Veterans' Administration and moreover will also make certain that the Veterans' Employment Service will function as an integral part of the United States Employment Service. This is essential, not only to relieve General Hines from the necessity of day-to-day supervision over the many administrative details involved in employment-service responsibilities, but also in order to make certain that all of the job-finding facilities of the entire United States Employment Service are made available to every veteran throughout the length and breadth of this land.

My amendment specifically provides that it shall be the duty of the Veterans' Employment Service to carry out the following five responsibilities:

(a) Supervise the registration of veterans in local employment offices for suitable types of employment.

(b) Secure and maintain current information as to the various types of available employment in public works and private industry or business.

(c) Promote the interest of employers in employing veterans.

(d) Maintain regular contact with employers and veterans' organizations with a view of keeping employers advised of veterans available for employment and veterans advised of opportunities for employment.

(e) Assist in every possible way in improving working conditions and the advancement of employment of veterans.

It should be recognized that the present United States Employment Service referred to in my amendment has been operating on a Federal basis since Pearl Harbor with employment-service offices in the several States and localities. This new provision for the Veterans' Employment Service which I introduced, does not basically alter this wartime set-up. It is so framed as to leave open for future congressional action the decision as to whether the United States Employment Service should be operated permanently on an exclusively Federal basis or on a State-Federal basis. My own views on this issue favor an exclusively Federal plan as written into S. 1161, which is pending before the Senate Finance Committee, and which places full weight of the entire National Government behind the Veterans' Employment Service under a single chain of command for maximum effectiveness in getting veterans reemployed on all jobs in any part of the country.

**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE**

Title VI of the Legion's omnibus bill provides for a uniform national system of unemployment allowances for former members of the armed forces. This title follows practically verbatim the main benefit provisions of the unemployment insurance provisions of my bill, S. 1545; that is, a maximum of 52 weeks of unemployment-insurance benefits, varying from \$15 to \$25 per week, according to the number of dependents. I heartily endorse title VI of the Legion's omnibus bill, which provides for unemployment-insurance benefits on a uniform national basis. The arguments advanced by National Commander Atherton for such a uniform national system seemed to me absolutely sound and were exactly the same reasons which impelled the sponsors of S. 1545 to formulate the unemployment-insurance provisions in that bill.

When I speak of S. 1545, I am speaking of the bill that I introduced with the two other Senators.

I should like to quote Commander Atherton's statement on this matter, because I think the reasons and conclusions which he gives are 100 percent correct. Commander

Atherton in his testimony before this committee said as follows:

"Pending the period between discharge and placement in proper employment, we consider it to be the obligation of the Federal Government to make a financial provision for the veteran.

"We believe that these veterans should not be required to resort to the State unemployment compensation acts for several reasons:

"1. Their services were rendered the Federal Government and the period of readjustment is a Federal responsibility.

"2. Uniform treatment should be accorded all veterans, which is not possible under the existing State acts due to the variation in the waiting periods, payment, and duration.

"3. Many, possibly 50 percent or more, do not come under the existing State acts and therefore are ineligible for benefits.

"4. This financial obligation, if placed on the respective State unemployment-compensation funds, might endanger the whole structure erected in the States for all citizens.

"We therefore propose that a reasonable allowance be made to all veterans during a reasonable period of unemployment. When returned to work, this allowance would cease and they could then be eligible under the respective State acts."

While the Legion bill has adopted all of the main unemployment-benefit provisions of S. 1545, there are certain differences in the two bills upon which I have strong views. These differences are as follows:

1. The omnibus bill provides for a maximum of 52 weeks unemployment insurance during the 24-month period following final mustering-out payment, instead of a 15-month period as provided in my bill. This is a good change and I am in complete agreement with the modification.

2. The portion of S. 1617 to which I take chief exception deals with disqualifications of ex-servicemen in situations where their unemployment is not involuntary. I have introduced an amendment on page 23 to strike out the phrase "of paragraph (1)" in line 14 and to strike out all after the period on line 18, down to and including line 11, page 24. I have discussed the amendment with representatives of the Legion, and I believe they have no objection to it.

Of course, provisions which prevent the payments of benefits to individuals whose unemployment is due to conditions within their own control are a necessary part of any unemployment compensation plan; and S. 1545 contains such provisions. All State and Federal unemployment compensation laws, and those of foreign countries, guard against the payment of benefits to individuals who are out of work because they have refused, without good cause, to accept a reasonable offer of suitable work, or have left their jobs of their own will, or have been discharged for misconduct. Such provisions, however, should not be so harsh and restrictive as to subvert completely the purpose of the legislation, and to limit the rights and freedom which the veterans of this war have fought to protect.

The language of the labor dispute disqualification given on pages 22-23 of S. 1617 and the definition of "good cause" and "suitable work" on page 24 are substantially the same as those provided in S. 1545. However, the provisions regarding the period of disqualification given on pages 23-24 of S. 1617 are so severe and restrictive as to require substantial modification, in my opinion. These provisions are more restrictive than the present unemployment insurance laws of most States. They are inconsistent with the purpose of the bill, which is to assure protection to veterans whose unemployment is involuntary. They would undoubtedly create ill feeling and resentment when veterans find themselves denied the protection they have been expecting to get.

S. 1545 follows the sound principle of disqualification; that is, in proper cases, veterans are denied unemployment benefits only temporarily, through postponement of their rights for a certain period, say 4 weeks. In such cases, he suffers the consequences of his act in the form of a temporary loss of benefits immediately following his voluntary act but retains his full benefit rights which he may exercise at a later date. Disqualification provisions of this kind existed in nearly all the original State unemployment compensation laws in this country and are found in the present British and Canadian unemployment compensation laws.

#### VOLUNTARY LEAVING

Under S. 1617, a veteran who voluntarily leaves his job without good cause may be denied benefits for the week of his leaving and for up to 4 additional weeks immediately thereafter. In addition to postponing his benefits for this period, the total amount of benefits to which he is entitled is actually reduced by the number of weeks of disqualification. To illustrate the unfortunate effects of this latter provision, let us consider the situation of a veteran, perhaps a young man whom any of us may know, who is entitled to only 4 remaining weeks to draw benefits, because of long previous unemployment covered by allowances. Let us also assume that he left his job for what you or I might think is a trivial reason, but apparently important to him, for otherwise he would not have quit. If some official or clerk found that the veteran did not have good cause for leaving, he could be disqualified under S. 1617 for a 4-week period, and, on top of that, would be denied any further benefit rights, because the remaining 4 weeks of his eligibility period had been canceled.

The unemployment compensation laws of 32 States contain no provisions for such cancellation of benefit rights. Moreover, the District of Columbia unemployment compensation law and the railroad law, enacted by Congress, contain no precedent for such a double penalty provision.

This provision really raises the vital question whether veterans should be encouraged, rather than penalized, when they seek that job which will enable them to make a greater contribution to our national output, or which offers an opportunity for the better life all of us are encouraged to strive for. This provision really limits unduly the cherished American right to leave one job in order to take a better one—better for the veteran, for the community, and for the Nation.

S. 1617 contains an additional penalty for the veteran who leaves his job voluntarily, by providing, in cases of repeated disqualification, that no benefits whatsoever shall be payable to him until he shall have had 2 weeks of substantially full-time work or for such greater period of employment, without limitation, as the Administrator may prescribe (p. 24, par. (3)). However, if he is unable to obtain such employment, because no jobs are available in his occupation or his community he can obtain no further benefits under this program.

No such penalties as the requirement of reemployment, in cases of voluntary quitting, are found in 44 of the existing 51 State laws. That is, it includes Hawaii, the District of Columbia, and Alaska.

On the surface it may appear entirely proper to assign a heavier disqualification to a veteran who quits several jobs in succession, without good cause. Yet, we must face the question whether such an individual, who may have undergone the hardships of military life for 4 or 5 years, should be denied the fair protection of this program if he finds it difficult to settle down on the first job or jobs he happens to accept after returning to civilian life. Such a penalty may have the effect of eliminating veterans from all protection under the law if after the war

there are several unemployed men for each available job.

We are all aware that many veterans, by reason of their military service, with its risks, and mental, physical, and emotional strains, will have great difficulty in adjusting themselves to civilian life and quickly settling down to regular jobs. After the hardships of 2, 3, or even 5 years of military life, in surroundings completely different from those of their former civilian existence, they may well require some time to adjust to permanent employment. In my opinion, they should not be discouraged if they wish to try their hands at several types of jobs, either jobs similar to their previous civilian work, or jobs which will use the skills and experience gained while in the armed forces, or something completely different from either. The seriousness of the problems of personal readjustment is recognized by the War Manpower Commission, which has exempted veterans of the present war from all existing restrictions imposed on civilians as to the type of jobs they may take, and as to their freedom in making job changes during the first 60 days following their discharge from the armed forces.

Another ground for disqualification in this and other unemployment-compensation laws, is discharge for misconduct. This disqualification is commonly applied to individuals who have been dismissed from their jobs for violations of company rules regarding such things as tardiness or absence without excuse, smoking on the job, quarreling with a supervisor or fellow worker, and the like. The same heavy disqualification penalties are applicable in such cases as are applied in cases of voluntary leaving work without good cause. While the reasons I have already outlined apply in general to the disqualification for misconduct, there are additional considerations which require attention.

Twenty-seven State laws, including that of the District of Columbia, have no provision for cancellation of benefit rights in cases of discharge for misconduct. In addition, not a single State law requires that a claimant, so discharged, must remain disqualified until he has been reemployed.

Such disqualification provisions are especially undesirable in the case of veterans. We know that the ex-serviceman will not find it easy to adjust himself to the variety of rules, regulations, and working practices of civilian commercial and industrial establishments. Every new worker, whether he is a civilian or a veteran, has some difficulty in learning to live under the rules which govern his conduct in a modern department store or factory, although many such rules are intended for his own safety and protection. Relieved from the severe discipline of the armed forces, many veterans will not accept at once the host of company rules which they are expected to follow in their first civilian jobs. It is obvious that a veteran who is discharged for violation of rules governing smoking on the job, for example, will suffer a severe penalty in the fact of the discharge itself, since it will leave him without a job and require him to seek other employment. It seems to me that disqualification for a period of 4 weeks will prevent abuse of the unemployment allowance system. To go further and cancel the veteran's benefit rights would impose a penalty out of all proportion to his offense.

There is one more disqualification that deserves attention here—the penalty for refusal of suitable work or refusal to attend a training course to which a veteran is referred under regulations of the administrator (p. 22, lines 8 to 14). Under S. 1617, this offense results in 4-week disqualification, plus further loss of benefit rights until the veteran has worked 2 weeks or longer, as prescribed by the administrator. The severity of this latter requirement is matched



by only 3 of the 51 State unemployment compensation laws.

I firmly believe that we should not pay benefits to individuals who are out of work because they have refused to accept suitable work without a good and justifiable reason. This is a genuine employment allowance, not a haven for the shiftless or the "gold-bricker." At the same time, however, the penalty should be adapted to the problems at hand. Members of the committee will agree, after consideration, that the problems of determining what is suitable work for a veteran of Tarawa or the Italian campaign, possibly discharged with a slight physical disability, and what is good cause for refusing such work, might try the wisdom of a Solomon. Is work in the veteran's pre-war occupation suitable for him today, although he may have learned new skills while in military service? Many a former retail clerk will come out of the war a skilled machinist, radio or television mechanic, airplane pilot or truck driver; he may have picked up some practical engineering experience, or developed qualities of leadership which would fit him for administrative or executive responsibilities.

Would a messenger boy's job be suitable for an ex-messenger who comes out of the war a captain in a paratroop battalion (to cite an actual illustration)? Would he have good cause for refusing his former employer's offer of his old job back? A former architect or lawyer might have spent his military career as a stock clerk in an Army warehouse: Would a job as a stock clerk be suitable for him, and if so, would he have good cause for refusing it, even though no work at his former occupation might be available in his locality?

Many veterans may refuse to accept jobs for reasons which may not appear entirely reasonable to the administrative agency but yet these reasons may be compelling to the veterans as a result of military experience. Disqualification for a stated—4 weeks—period provides adequate protection against abuse. We should not add the further penalty in S. 1617, that benefit rights are suspended until the veteran obtains 2 weeks' work or more, with no limit on the Administrator's discretion. This may mean the complete denial of protection under the program to a veteran who refuses an offer of work in a period when jobs are hard to find.

I am satisfied that these added penalties were inadvertently transposed into this bill from a few of the State unemployment insurance laws, which are not typical of the main body of laws on the subject, and have no proper relation to a Federal plan of unemployment allowances for veterans. As I said earlier, representatives of the Legion were sympathetic toward my amendment once we had discussed the full implications of the penalty clauses.

#### DURATION OF BENEFITS

I understand that it has been suggested to the committee that the duration of unemployment benefits in the bill be changed from a uniform maximum duration of 52 weeks to a variable duration of from 12 to 52 weeks depending upon the length of time the serviceman has been in the armed forces. I hope the committee will not accept any such change in the bill.

I am of the firm conviction that every serviceman should be entitled to receive the same amount of benefits, for the same maximum period of time if he is unemployed. When a serviceman goes into the armed forces—whether for a day, or a week, or a month, or a year—he severs his ties with his family, his community, and his employer. If when he returns he cannot find a suitable job, in the light of both his past experience and his experience in the service, I think he should be entitled to unemployment compensation for at least 1 year if he is unem-

ployed. It must be kept in mind that if he isn't unemployed he does not get the benefits. But if he is unemployed I think the serviceman and his family are entitled to adequate protection irrespective of the length of his military service. We know that the length of a person's service in the armed forces is in most cases a factor over which the individual has little or no control. For instance, in this war a man may serve a short period of time in some special or technical capacity in a particular campaign and become injured. Although his injury may be physically minor and he may recover very quickly it may alter his entire employment opportunities. In such a case he may remain unemployed for a considerable period of time and I think he should be entitled to the maximum duration of the benefits provided in the bill. He served his country to the best of his ability—that is the important fact—and he is unemployed because of his service.

#### ADMINISTRATION

I would like to make one more observation before concluding my remarks. In the preparation of the unemployment provisions of my bill I tried to frame every single detail so that the benefits could be paid quickly and simply—without delay. It was my intention that all the veteran would have to do would be to go into one of the 1,500 full-time local offices of the U. S. E. S., or one of the additional 2,000 part-time offices with his discharge certificate, and that the local office could determine the amount of his benefits right on the spot without the necessary papers having to go through any other intermediate State, regional, or Federal office. Only if this is done can the veteran get his benefits promptly and without red tape. I urge the committee to see that the administrative provisions of any bill which is reported out give the administrative agency complete authority to decentralize the administration at the local level and through the use of simplified procedures and forms without tying the hands of the Federal administrative agency to have to use some particular kind of machinery which may be cumbersome and time-consuming.

I wish to thank the committee for this opportunity to discuss these problems with you. I know that you will give consideration to all these various matters and if I can be of any further help to the committee I shall be glad to do so.

#### MEN AND DOLLARS—ADDRESS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. WALLGREN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD an address delivered by the Honorable HENRY A. WALLACE, Vice President of the United States, before the Mid-Day Luncheon Club, at Springfield, Ill., on Saturday, February 12, 1944.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Until the end of time men will come here to pay tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. He who speaks here should speak from the heart, and briefly.

Every schoolboy, every American, and all lovers of freedom everywhere know the Lincoln story. He was born poor, he united a nation torn asunder, and he freed men. Lincoln was a man of faith who looked beyond private sorrow and public woe. His name and his deeds will live forever.

Within a few months after Abraham Lincoln became President we were engaged in a terrible war which was not won until a few days before his tragic death. It was not an easy war to win. The opposing armies in the field were strong. Those who gave lip

service to the United States but who found fault with everything Lincoln said and did were powerful. Influential newspapers continually and severely criticized him. At one time, and only a few months before he was renominated for President, he had only one supporter in Congress. This great man who spoke truly when he said, "I have never willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom," was misrepresented and maligned by swarms of little men. Lincoln, nevertheless, bent his great energies to winning the war and planning for the peace. He was struck down while the people of the United States, North and South, were celebrating the return of peace.

We meet tonight in the midst of another great war. Ten million American fighting men are engaged in work as important as any which has ever been done on this earth. As soon as this war has been won the soldiers and the workers in war plants will be ready to make peacetime goods. There must be jobs for all willing workers. We have come out of the dark cellars of unemployment and doles, and we must never go back. The people have a right to ask, "Why can we not work and get enough to eat and wear in peace as we have in war?" The answer is, "We can and we must." With full employment the people of the United States can have the things they have always wanted—better homes, better schools, better household furnishings, and more time to spend with their children.

Those who are blinded by fear say that we must go back to the old days—the days of hunger and despair. We must not heed them. They are not of the stature to which Lincoln grew.

The future calls for faith and work—faith and intelligent planning. Peace, good will, jobs, health and family security are possible and obtainable, and should become the tools of man's march toward the fuller and richer life. If Lincoln were here today he would concern himself with striving for a better tomorrow.

Short-sighted, fearful people in Lincoln's day said that we could never recover from the wreckage of the Civil War. Lincoln himself looked ahead with hope and confidence. He planned for new frontiers—for the West that was to be. The American enterprise and the American Government of 1864 knew that the men who returned to civilian life needed work to do. The jobs that were provided by the building of the West saved us from chaos after the Civil War.

This experience of our grandfathers is a lamp for our feet.

Who does not wish to see swamps drained, harbors deepened, dams built, soil saved, inventions encouraged and new and better goods for use and comfort provided for men everywhere? The man who cannot see, the man who fears and waits is not of the stuff of which Lincoln was made. Rather he is like the Copperheads whom Lincoln fought—those who wanted peace at the price of a divided Nation. Those who seek a people's peace have the right to see through Lincoln's eyes, and our duty is continually to work with vigilance always against the national and international carpetbaggers who would starve and enslave the world.

Lincoln said, "Trust the common people." He believed in their common sense and in their ultimate unselfishness. Today, while democracy is menaced abroad and while American Fascists are trying to enslave us here, the words and deeds and inspiration of Lincoln give strength to those who battle in the people's cause.

So long as there is human need in the United States it is criminal for men to be idle, whether they be the idle poor or the idle rich. It is bad business and bad morals to allow believers in scarcity to hold down production while people need goods and men are out of

work. The people of America are our most precious possession. The poorest people of America are our most valuable, untapped market. Men are more important than dollars. Abraham Lincoln believed this. Shortly before he became President he said that he was both for the man and for the dollar, but in case of conflict he was for the man before the dollar. He believed and died believing that the rights of man were more precious than the rights of private property.

Those who fight for us in this war belong to many parties, many creeds, and many races. This is a people's war. The peace must be a people's peace. Lincoln would have it so. We will fight unceasingly against anyone who puts the dollar above the man. We will win the people's peace.

#### LATIN AMERICA—ARTICLE BY MARY HERSCHFELD

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted immediately following my brief remarks at this point in the RECORD an article written by a staff writer of the Cleveland Plain Dealer under date of February 8, the title of the article being "Latin America."

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### LATIN AMERICA

The prospective revolution in Costa Rica which is hitting the front pages was in the making when I was there less than 3 weeks ago. The nation, noted for its democratic procedures, was approaching its Presidential election next week in a seething frame of mind. Tempers were boiling, police were preparing for trouble, and people talked of nothing else but the coming event.

The opposition charges that the party in office is trying to prolong its regime by putting its own candidate into power even though it is going through the motions of an election. The opposition charges that its man, one-time President, Don Leon Cortes, is not going to get a fair deal and it is determined not to put up with it.

"Costa Ricans know how to fight for their liberty," one of them said to me, and I heard echoes of that statement throughout the neighboring countries, for there is an underground movement in Central America as lively as you will find in occupied Europe.

Four of the Central American Presidents are in office because they have changed their nations' constitutions to lengthen their terms, and the opposition has been forced underground.

#### DEMAND CHANGE IN EL SALVADOR

The day before Christmas I sat in a darkened office and listened to two well-informed men talk about the situation in their country, El Salvador. An electric street sign threw a little light into the room. Next door someone played a phonograph record over and over. It was White Christmas.

"We are going to have a change here. We must have it; and if you aren't going to help us, we will go it alone. Our trouble is that we don't have a leader, but one will come, only he will need a thousand-year plan to straighten us out," the spokesman added sardonically.

Driving along a country road I listened to an American businessman who had lived in the country for years. He said:

"I am sure if President Roosevelt would consider for a moment what is going on here he would stop it. There ought to be an election here for the prestige of the Allies. In heaven's name, what is this war all about if it isn't for that?"

"The United States appears to be operating under the sign of the double cross. We propagandize for democracy and foster dicta-

torship. We don't even ask these countries to stand by the commitments they have made. Why don't we say: You are a signatory to the Atlantic Charter. If you don't uphold your own constitution how can you uphold the Atlantic Charter?"

"The good-neighbor policy is a principle that existed before the time of Jesus. I have no quarrel with it, but we must be realistic. This sort of thing has gone on long enough. My friends are as helpless as if they were in the middle of France."

#### CARRY ROOSEVELT'S PICTURE, JAILED

"Why, a number of persons were thrown into jail because they marched down the street carrying American flags and a picture of Roosevelt. That's why these people laugh at us. From Washington they keep getting free souvenirs about democracy, but they don't get a chance to practice it."

"We say that we don't want to mix internally in these countries. Well, what do you call sending lend-lease guns and bullets to the party that is in power unconstitutionally?"

"Sure we are opposed to sending in marines, but there are other ways of handling the situation. For instance, we could indicate that we wouldn't buy any more coffee until the political picture was cleared up. That would be enough, for without our coffee purchases their economy would break down."

At a small town in Honduras I attended a dance. Long after midnight, one of my partners, speaking under the cover of the music, said:

"Not long ago I was in New York. I watched your mothers looking at the statue of the 'four freedoms' and drying their tears of pride and sorrow. I felt sorry for them, for I knew the folly of the whole thing. Why the 'four freedoms' is a myth. We have presidents in Central America who shoot their opponents, jail those who disagree with them and hold innocent relatives as hostages. Your good-neighbor policy has brought us the worst dictatorship we've ever had."

"I grew up in your country. You taught me freedom of speech, freedom from want and fear, and then you send me back to this. Sure, dictatorship in Latin America isn't your business, but you have made it yours with your lend-lease gifts. You are just dealing at the top."

"Don't ask us why we don't do something about conditions down here. You might just as well put that question to people under Hitler's heel."

"We know how precious freedom is. We've fought and died for it, even as you have, and we will do it again."

#### REFUSAL OF REPRINT AGREEMENT WITH THE READER'S DIGEST

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD an article entitled "New Yorker Refuses Stories to the Digest. Won't Renew Its Contract, Says Magazine No Longer Is a Reprint Periodical," published in the New York Herald Tribune of Saturday, February 12, 1944.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### NEW YORKER REFUSES STORIES TO THE DIGEST—WON'T RENEW ITS CONTRACT, SAYS MAGAZINE NO LONGER IS A REPRINT PERIODICAL

The New Yorker magazine has refused to renew an agreement with the Reader's Digest permitting the reprinting of the New Yorker text or pictures because the New Yorker says, the Reader's Digest has ceased to be essentially a reprint magazine and is beginning to generate a considerable fraction of the contents of American magazines.

This gives us the creeps, as does any centralization of Genius (the capital "G" is the New Yorker's), the editors of the New Yorker explained in form letters sent out February 9 to its contributors.

Publication of the New Yorker letter brought to a head a situation that has been agitating the magazine publication field for a considerable period as the Reader's Digest circulation, earnings, and influence have been expanding at a rate unparalleled in American publishing history.

#### THE NEW YORKER LETTER

The text of the New Yorker letter follows: "To Our Contributors:

"The New Yorker has not renewed its agreement with the Reader's Digest this year and has decided that no permission will be given the Digest to reprint our text or pictures. Since you, as a contributor, have a stake in this we presume you will want to know our reasons. They are roughly as follows:

"The Digest started out as a reprint magazine but grew into something quite different. Nowadays a large proportion of its contents is frankly original with the Digest, and not presented as reprint material; and, of the stuff that is presented as reprint material, much actually originates in the office of the Digest and then gets farmed out to some other magazine for first publication.

#### "THIS GIVES US THE CREEPS"

"The effect of this (apart from spreading a lot of money around) is that the Digest is beginning to generate a considerable fraction of the contents of American magazines. This gives us the creeps, as does any centralization of Genius. The fact seems to be that some publications are already as good as subsidized by the Digest. Our feeling is that if the Digest wants to publish a magazine of original material, it should do so in a direct manner.

"We believe it should not operate through other publications to keep alive the reprint myth. We don't want to be in the position of receiving for consideration a manuscript that has already been bought and paid for by someone else, for we regard such a situation as unhealthy. We were willing to be digested, but we are not willing to be first supplied, then digested.

"The New Yorker, furthermore, has never been particularly impressed with the Digest's capsule theory of life and its assumption that any piece of writing can be improved by extracting every seventh word, like a tooth. We have occasionally been embarrassed to see our stuff after it has undergone alterations at Pleasantville. [Pleasantville, N. Y., where the Digest is published.]

"Mostly, however, we object to the Digest's indirect creative function, which is a threat to the free flow of ideas and to the independent spirit. We trust that you will see our point and approve.

#### "THE EDITORS."

DeWitt Wallace and his wife, Lila Acheson Wallace, cofounders and coowners of the Reader's Digest, could not be reached for comment last night.

Although the number and types of agreements made between the Digest and other magazines are closely guarded trade secrets, it is said that in general they involve an annual guarantee at a stated rate for reprint rights. These vary for different magazines. ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF BIRTH OF SUSAN B. ANTHONY

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, as this is the one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the birth of Susan Brownell Anthony, a great pioneer, a great leader, and a revered fighter for the rights of women, I ask unanimous consent to ad-



dress the Senate for not more than 10 minutes on that subject.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator may proceed.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, within the past few days we have commemorated the birth and the life of Abraham Lincoln. In a few days we will commemorate the birth and life and influence of the Father of His Country, George Washington. Today, as I have stated, we commemorate the one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the birth of Susan Brownell Anthony, a great pioneer, a great leader, and a revered fighter for the rights of women.

Perhaps there never was a time in world history when the established status of women was so seriously threatened as it has been in recent years in the lands of the dictators.

Susan B. Anthony once said of her work:

I go in the strength of right, to make the right triumphant on the earth; I go in the name of the undone right to make it real; I go in the name of the forgotten justice to make it remembered in high places and in low; I go in the name of the silent and the silenced ones to give them voices.

Mr. President, that statement by a great leader stands today not only as a charter of rights for women; it is virtually a statement of what the United Nations fight for today.

This is not strange because, of course, the ideals which Susan Anthony sought to secure for women are also the ideals which the United Nations now seek to secure for all free people.

The rights of women and the treatment of women and the affection and respect which are accorded to women in any particular land are a peculiar index to the character of that land.

In the lands of the dictators, the sanctity of the home has been ruthlessly ravaged and the lessons of family love learned at a devoted mother's knee have been rudely displaced by a blind worship of the state and its leaders.

The chastity of women has been made a mockery and the noble function of propagation has been distorted to serve the grim purposes of the state.

The women of conquered lands have been herded into the slimy degradation of Nazi brothels.

All the love, all the respect, all the veneration which civilization had painstakingly built into an altar for womankind has been ruthlessly razed by dictators who in their bloodlust know no respect for womankind or the ideals she represents.

Mr. President, the years in which we live are a grim proving ground for the rights not only of freedom but also for the hard-won rights of free women everywhere in the world.

In every great period of crisis in American history, women have made their contribution. They have made it in the strengthening of our moral vigor; they have made it in the vitality of our family life; they have made it in their per-

petual call for right and for justice and decency.

We fight for that decency today—free men and free women everywhere.

In this war, as in the wars of our pioneer days, women are giving not merely of their moral courage and their spiritual strength, but also of their time and of the products of their hands and their minds.

Today women are in every phase of our war work, and each branch of our armed services has its component women's group.

Women work side by side with men in almost every great war industry in America. I say without hesitation that this war could not be won if it were not for the support of women in the United States and women elsewhere in the United Nations.

In my own State of Wisconsin, which has pioneered in legislation to safeguard the rights of women, women today are working in the fields so that there may be food, and women are working in the factories so that there may be weapons for our boys overseas.

It is unnecessary for me to say that the wealth of a nation and the strength of a nation lie not merely in its buildings or its ships or its guns, but that the last bulwark of our strength must be the strength of a united people—of men and women working together for a great cause.

Today we honor the memory of a great woman. We honor her memory not merely because she was a great woman in herself, but because of the principles of women's rights for which she stood.

Susan Anthony came from a distinguished pioneer family. Her two brothers, George T. Anthony and Col. Daniel R. Anthony, participated in the struggle which made Kansas a free State. George T. Anthony became Governor of the State, and Col. D. R. Anthony, through his newspaper, became a powerful civic force.

Susan Anthony was born on a farm near Adams, Mass., on February 15, 1820. She was of Quaker parentage and early in life was inculcated with the sound doctrines of right thinking, right living, diligence, thrift, and industry—all doctrines which I fervently hope will be re-instated in our national consciousness during this period of crisis.

Susan Anthony's father operated a mill at Battenville, N. Y., where he hoped to set up a model industrial community with good wages, good working conditions, good schools, and good employer-employee relationships.

This was undoubtedly a factor in Susan Anthony's later concern with securing the best possible working conditions for men and women.

After her school education, she became a teacher and determined to give her life to championing the cause of women's rights. For the remainder of her life until her death at the age of 87, she worked unrelentingly and unsparingly for women's rights. Despite persecution, she pioneered for a half century for the emancipation of women. She

crusaded for suffrage and, as everyone knows, her beliefs were written into the law of the land some half century later. She was more than a pioneer for the suffrage movement, however, because she fought for justice for both men and women and for all races.

She possessed an incredible courage and a rare determination. She persisted in her battle even when the fight seemed to be lost. She made an indelible mark on the history of our Nation and our people. She dedicated her life to service and she succeeded in shifting the thought of an entire Nation. She altered the fabric of our entire civilization. She played a heroic role in improving the status of women, politically, economically, and socially.

She did not begin the struggle for woman's equality, nor did she end it, but she lent it the vigor and fire of a great personality.

Mr. President, if we in this land have great fighting forces today, it is because we have great homes—great mothers, great wives, and great sweethearts behind the men of those forces.

Out of the homes of this land has emerged the sturdy character of the people of our land. Out of these homes have emerged the freedoms for which we fight today. Out of these homes have emerged the rights and freedoms for which women have fought.

In paying tribute to Susan B. Anthony we pay tribute to all womankind.

In these troubled days we can recall Susan B. Anthony's words: "Principle, not policy; justice, not favor." They might well be a yardstick which we could apply in writing the peace which must follow this war.

Nothing which we can say here today would ennoble or enrich the heritage which this woman has left to America and to the world. What does ennoble and enrich that heritage, however, is the fact that today free men and free women everywhere are fighting to safeguard all freedoms and all rights—and certainly to enshrine the freedoms and the rights which women have won.

#### EXTENSION OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3477) to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States, to revise the basis of annual appraisal of its assets, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Acting President pro tempore appointed Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. CLARK of Idaho, Mr. McCLELLAN, Mr. TAFT, and Mr. THOMAS of Idaho conferees on the part of the Senate.

## THE CALENDAR

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consider measures on the calendar to which there is no objection, beginning with the first bill on the calendar, Calendar No. 12.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will proceed to call the measures on the calendar.

## BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 40) to provide that the term of the Governor of Puerto Rico shall expire upon the enactment of this act and at the end of each 2-year period thereafter was announced as first in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 403) for the relief of certain claimants who suffered losses and sustained damages as a result of the campaign carried out by the Federal Government for the eradication of the Mediterranean fruitfly in the State of Florida was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I ask that the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 675) to amend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, so as to extend the benefits of the Employees' Compensation Act to conscientious objectors was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 19) to amend the act of July 3, 1926, entitled "An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, adjudicate, and render judgment in claims which the Crow Tribe of Indians may have against the United States, and for other purposes," was announced as next in order.

Mr. DANAHER. Let the joint resolution go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 168) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, examine, adjudicate, and render judgment in any and all claims which the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of Indians of the Flathead Reservation in Montana, or any tribe or band thereof, may have against the United States was announced as next in order.

Mr. DANAHER. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 409) authorizing the Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians or any band thereof to submit their claims against the United States to the Court of Claims, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. DANAHER. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 670) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and

determine the claims of the Prairie Band or Tribe of Pottawatomie Indians of Kansas and Wisconsin against the United States was announced as next in order.

Mr. DANAHER. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 445) authorizing an appropriation for payment to the Osage Tribe of Indians on account of their lands sold by the United States was announced as next in order.

Mr. DANAHER. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 23) authorizing the Western Bands of the Shoshone Nation of Indians to sue in the Court of Claims was announced as next in order.

Mr. DANAHER. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

## CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM IMPROVEMENT OF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

The bill (H. R. 205) conferring jurisdiction upon the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of all persons who have claims for damages or losses allegedly resulting from the construction, further development, and improvement of the Intracoastal Waterway, Miami to Jacksonville, Fla., and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## PREPARATION OF HIGH-SCHOOL STUDENTS FOR WARTIME SERVICE—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 875) to provide for the preparation of high-school students for wartime service was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Let the bill go over.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator defer for a moment his request that the bill be passed over?

Mr. TAFT. Yes.

Mr. HAYDEN. The bill was reported to the Senate last May, and has been passed over since that time, on the assumption that the States would perform the services for which Federal appropriations would be authorized under the bill.

In the meantime the situation has grown very much more aggravated. The bill would appropriate some money from the Federal Treasury to enable public schools to prepare high-school students for military service. In the United States there are approximately 1,300,000 young men between the ages of 16 and 17 years who are certain to get into this war before we finish fighting with Japan. The bill would provide for the appropriation of funds in order to make them better soldiers, and to qualify them physically and mentally by giving them physical training and teaching them aeronautics, mathematics, and science.

The proposed legislation is necessary. I could continue with a recital of representations made by educational institutions throughout the entire United States about the importance of the proposed program.

I suggest to Senators that conditions have changed in the past 9 months. Why not pass this bill and send it to the House of Representatives, where there is a perfectly good Committee on Education to hold hearings on it? The facts can be developed there. I am sure it will be shown that there is greater need for the bill today than there was at the time when it was reported to the Senate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, the bill proposes that the Federal Government appropriate approximately \$3,500,000 a year in order to provide the States with a number of additional school officials for the State boards of education. That is the principal purpose of the bill. It provides for—

a State plan \* \* \* for in-service training of high-school teachers to meet war needs in mathematics, science, preflight aeronautics, and physical fitness through intensive short-term institutes—

And so forth. Of course, practically every State has a normal school where teachers can learn all that if they desire to do so.

The bill also provides for a State director of a High School Victory Corps, to be paid for by the Federal Government; a supervisor of physical fitness, to be paid for by the Federal Government; a supervisor of aeronautics, mathematics, physics, and chemistry, to be paid for by the Federal Government; a supervisor of occupational information and war-service counseling; clerical and stenographic services for and necessary expenses for travel of such personnel.

The bill also provides for the payment of not to exceed \$1.25 for physical examinations, which, of course, in most States, as in Ohio, are already made at the expense of the States.

This bill has been pending since May of last year. So far as I can see, the war has gone very well. We have got along so far without the bill. If conditions have changed since last May, when the bill was reported by the Committee on Education and Labor, it seems to me that the bill ought to go back to the Committee on Education and Labor for determination as to what the changed conditions are. I do not see any reason for our passing the bill and sending it to the House to let the House determine the conditions. I therefore object to the present consideration of the bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

## BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 26) authorizing the President to proclaim the Sunday before Memorial Day as a day for memorial services for deceased firemen was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of the joint resolution. In the absence of the author of the joint resolution, I ask that it go over.



The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 249) providing for taxation by the States and their political subdivisions of certain real property acquired for military purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1106) to prohibit the allowance of credit in computation of lump-sum payments to Air Corps Reserve officers was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 25) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting equal rights to men and women was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let the joint resolution go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1120) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the posthumous appointment to commissioned or noncommissioned grade of certain enlisted men and the posthumous promotion of certain commissioned officers and enlisted men" approved July 28, 1942, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1088) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1938, as amended, with respect to the sale of cotton held by or on behalf of the United States was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 103) commemorating May 15, 1943, as the anniversary of the inauguration of air-mail service was announced as next in order.

Mr. DANAHER. Let the joint resolution go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1046) to repeal section 2 of the act entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," approved June 8, 1906, was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I ask that the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 683) to provide for the recognition of the services of the civilian officials and employees, citizens of the United States, engaged in and about the construction of the Panama Canal was announced as next in order.

Mr. GILLETTE. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1257) authorizing wartime construction and operation and maintenance of reclamation projects was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. BYRD subsequently said: Mr. President, was Senate 1257, Calendar 375, passed over?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That bill was passed over.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, is the Senator from Virginia inquiring about Calendar 375, Senate bill 1257?

Mr. BYRD. That is correct.

Mr. DANAHER. As I understood, the Chair announced that that bill had been passed.

Mr. BARKLEY. No; it was passed over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. On request of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] the bill was passed over.

#### POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY LABOR OR MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATIONS

The bill (S. 1272) to amend section 313 of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925, as amended, for the purpose of making the provisions of such section prohibiting political contributions apply equally to labor organizations and management organizations was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 313 of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925 (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 2, sec. 251), as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 313. It is unlawful for any national bank, or any corporation organized by authority of any law of Congress, to make a contribution in connection with any election to any political office, or for any corporation whatever, any labor organization, or any management organization to make a contribution in connection with any election at which Presidential and Vice Presidential electors or a Senator or Representative in, or a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to Congress are to be voted for, or for any candidate, political committee, or other person to accept or receive any contribution prohibited by this section. Every corporation, labor organization, or management organization which makes any contribution in violation of this section shall be fined not more than \$5,000; and every officer or director of any corporation, or officer of any labor organization or management organization, who consents to any contribution by the corporation, labor organization, or management organization, as the case may be, in violation of this section shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year or both. For the purposes of this section the term 'labor organization' shall have the same meaning as such term has when used in the National Labor Relations Act, and the term 'management organization' shall mean any business league, chamber of commerce, board of trade, employers' organization, trade association, manufacturers' association, or any other committee, association, organization, or group representing or designed to further the interests of any group of persons (as defined in section 302 of this act) engaged in the operation or management of one or more types of business enterprises."

#### BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 54) authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1943, General Pulaski's memorial day for the observance and commemoration

of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let the joint resolution go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be passed over.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 82) to create the War Shipping Field Service was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Let the joint resolution go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be passed over.

The bill (S. 865) suspending for the duration of the war the limitations upon the compensation of certain retired personnel employed by the Government was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I think that bill probably should go over. I do not see its author present.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 7) making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in a primary or other elections for national offices was announced as next in order.

Mr. OVERTON. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

#### RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The resolution (S. Res. 195) requesting an investigation concerning Government property and materials no longer needed for war purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. GEORGE. Let the resolution go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be passed over.

#### MRS. MARGARET M. ROSS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1323) for the relief of Mrs. Margaret M. Ross, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Mrs. Margaret M. Ross, of Tacoma, Wash., for damages arising out of the patenting to another person of lands in Pacific County, Wash., which had been selected or entered by said Mrs. Margaret M. Ross, under the homestead laws, and for damages arising out of the subsequent cutting of timber from such lands.

Sec. 2. Suit upon such claim may be instituted at any time within 1 year after the date of enactment of this act, notwithstanding the lapse of time or any statute of limitations. Proceedings for any judgment thereon shall be in the same manner as in the case of claims over which said court has jurisdiction under section 145 of the Judicial Code, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### SCENIC PARKWAY—GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

The bill (H. R. 1388) to authorize the acceptance of donations of land for the construction of a scenic parkway to provide an appropriate view of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park from

the Tennessee side of the park, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 3428) to amend sections 6, 7, and 8 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the leasing of coal lands in the Territory of Alaska" was announced as next in order.

Mr. AIKEN. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. HATCH subsequently said: Mr. President, I do not know what Senator objected to consideration of Calendar No. 559, House bill 3428, providing for the leasing of coal lands in the Territory of Alaska, but I hope the Senator who made the objection will remain in the Chamber. When we shall have completed the call of the calendar I will ask for consideration of the bill, and will make an explanation of its provisions. I believe that when they are fully understood no objection will be made.

#### COMPENSATION FOR SUGGESTIONS BY PERSONNEL OF INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

The bill (S. 1232) to provide equitable compensation for useful suggestions or inventions by personnel of the Department of the Interior was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, the bill provides for payment of awards to employees in the Department of the Interior for making useful suggestions or inventions of which the Government receives the benefit. The same identical measure now applies to the Army and Navy. It is in the interest of obtaining advice, suggestions, and help from the employees.

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. GILLETTE. From what source or fund would such payments be made?

Mr. HATCH. They would be made from Government funds. There is a limitation in the bill as to the amount.

Mr. GILLETTE. Would payments be made from the funds appropriated for the particular department for its budgetary requirements?

Mr. HATCH. There would have to be an appropriation for that purpose.

Mr. GILLETTE. A special appropriation?

Mr. HATCH. Yes.

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be passed over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

#### COMPENSATION OF REGISTERS OF DISTRICT LAND OFFICES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 866) to fix the compensation of registers of the district land offices in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys with an amendment, after line 6, to insert "Provided, That

nothing in this act shall operate to reduce the basic annual compensation of any register below the amount paid to such officer, exclusive of overtime pay, during the fiscal year immediately preceding the enactment of this act," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That commencing 60 days after the approval of this act the positions of registers of the district land offices shall become subject to the Classification Act of 1923 (42 Stat. 1488; 5 U. S. C., sec. 661, and the following), as amended: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall operate to reduce the basic annual compensation of any register below the amount paid to such officer, exclusive of overtime pay, during the fiscal year immediately preceding the enactment of this act.

SEC. 2. Any moneys heretofore appropriated for the salaries and commissions of registers shall be available for the payment of the compensation of the registers under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amounts as may be necessary for that purpose.

SEC. 3. No provision of this act shall relieve any public-land applicant or claimant from the necessity of making payment of fees, commissions, or other moneys required by law or regulation. Commencing 60 days after the approval of this act, the registers shall not receive any compensation based on fees, commissions, or other receipts and all amounts collected by them shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 4. Sections 2237 and 2240 of the Revised Statutes and the act of May 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 684; 43 U. S. C., sec. 80), as amended, are hereby repealed, and all other provisions of law inconsistent with this act are repealed to the extent of such inconsistency.

SEC. 5. The provisions of this act shall not extend to the Territory of Alaska.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### MINING OF COAL, PHOSPHATES, OIL, ETC., ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1335) to amend the act entitled "An act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain," as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the fourth and fifth provisos of section 2 of the act entitled "An act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain," approved February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437, 438; 30 U. S. C., secs. 201, 202), are hereby amended to read as follows: "And provided further, That no company or corporation operating a common-carrier railroad shall be given or hold a permit or lease under the provisions of this act for any coal deposits except for its own use for railroad purposes; and such limitations of use shall be expressed in all permits and leases issued to such companies or corporations; and no such company or corporation shall receive or hold under permit or lease more than 10,240 acres in the aggregate nor more than one permit or lease for each 200 miles of its railroad lines served or to be served from such coal deposits exclusive of spurs or switches and exclusive of branch lines built to connect the leased coal with the railroad, and also exclusive of parts of the railroad operated mainly by power produced otherwise than by steam: And provided further, That nothing in this section shall pre-

clude such a railroad of less than 200 miles in length from securing one permit or lease thereunder, but no railroad shall hold a permit or lease for lands in any State in which it does not operate main or branch lines."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend the fourth and fifth provisos of section 2 of the act entitled 'An act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain,' approved February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437, 438; 30 U. S. C., secs. 201, 202)."

#### BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1418) to provide for the adjustment of maximum prices on milk, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. ELLENDER. Let the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

#### CHARLES A. STRAKA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1326) for the relief of Charles A. Straka, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, in line 4, after the words "accounts of", to insert "the late", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Comptroller General is authorized and directed to credit the accounts of the late Charles A. Straka, former postmaster at Milledgeville, Ill., with the sum of \$1,149.35, representing the total of the amounts claimed by him in his quarterly reports as compensation for the period May 1, 1940, to December 5, 1940, but disallowed by the General Accounting Office.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of the estate of Charles A. Straka."

#### FRANK KNOWLES

The bill (S. 1399) for the relief of Frank Knowles was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Frank Knowles, of Montgomery, Ala., the sum of \$110, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for the loss of three typewriters owned by him which were destroyed by fire while on loan to the Work Projects Administration, at Opelika, Ala., on November 21, 1940: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

#### THOMAS LEWIS

The bill (H. R. 3189) for the relief of Thomas Lewis was considered, ordered



to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**MRS. RENZIE GRAHAM**

The bill (H. R. 550) for the relief of Mrs. Renzie Graham was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**MRS. MARY VULLO**

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 616) for the relief of Mrs. Mary Vullo, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with amendments, on page 1, line 5, after the words "the sum of", to strike out "\$5,177.50," and insert "\$2,000"; and in line 8 after the word "sustained", to strike out "on August 8, 1941" and insert "by her and for medical, hospital, and other expenses incurred by her", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$2,000 to Mrs. Mary Vullo, of Independence, La., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries sustained by her and for medical, hospital, and other expenses incurred by her when the automobile in which she was riding was struck by a United States Army truck on United States Highway No. 51, near Hammond, La., on August 8, 1941: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**CLARENCE A. GIDDENS**

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1433) for the relief of Clarence A. Giddens, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "the sum of", to insert "\$4,000", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Clarence A. Giddens, of Orlando, Fla., the sum of \$4,000, in full satisfaction of his claims against the United States (1) for compensation for the death of his daughter, Betty Lou Giddens, who died as a result of personal injuries sustained by her when an Army airplane crashed into the apartment of the said Clarence A. Giddens on June 5, 1943; (2) for compensation for personal injuries sustained by his daughter, Carol March Giddens, as a result of such accident; (3) for reimbursement of medical, hospital, and funeral expenses incurred by him as a result of such injuries and death; and (4) for compensation for loss and damage to his personal property as a result of such accident: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violat-

ing the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**WALTER EUGENE HAYES**

The bill (S. 1484) for the relief of Walter Eugene Hayes was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Walter Eugene Hayes, the sum of \$4,000. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the Government for damages sustained by the said Walter Eugene Hayes on account of personal injuries and property damage sustained by him when a truck owned and operated by him was struck by a United States Army airplane attempting to make an emergency landing on United States Highway No. 101, near Arroyo Grande, Calif., on May 6, 1941: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

**TAYLOR W. TONGE**

The bill (S. 1112) for the relief of Taylor W. Tonge was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Taylor W. Tonge, of Bremerton, Wash., the sum of \$499.50, in full satisfaction of his claims against the United States for compensation for loss of wages and for reimbursement of medical and hospital expenses incurred by him as a result of personal injuries sustained by him and his minor children, Danny Tonge and Larry Tonge, when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a United States Army truck on June 11, 1942: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

**POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE CO.**

The bill (H. R. 2340) for the relief of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co. was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**LEGAL GUARDIAN OF ARTHUR J. MARTIN, JR.**

The bill (H. R. 3076) for the relief of the legal guardian of Arthur J. Martin,

Jr., a minor, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**DAN CROTTS**

The bill (H. R. 1311) for the relief of Dan Crotts was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**FRANCESCO P. MASTRILLI**

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 480) for the relief of Francesco P. Mastrilli, which had been reported from the Committee on Immigration, with an amendment on page 2, line 3, after the word "shall", to insert "upon being charged to the Italian quota."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

**HENRY ANGELL**

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2131) for the relief of Henry Angell, which had been reported from the Committee on Immigration, with an amendment, on page 2, line 1, after the word "shall", to insert "upon being charged to the quota of the country in which he was born."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

**PEDRO JOSE ARRECOECHEA**

The bill (S. 556) for the relief of Pedro Jose Arrecochea was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Attorney General of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cancel deportation proceedings in the case of Pedro Jose Arrecochea, of Shoshone, Idaho, legally admitted as a seaman but who has remained in the United States longer than permitted by law and regulations, and that this alien shall be considered as having been admitted for permanent entry as of the date of his actual entry on the payment of the visa fee of \$10 and head tax of \$8. Upon the enactment of this act the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the Spanish quota for the first year that the said Spanish quota is available.

**GEORGE M. LOUIE**

The bill (H. R. 850) for the relief of George M. Louie was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**REV. JULIUS PAAL**

The bill (H. R. 1467) to record the lawful admission to the United States for permanent residence of Rev. Julius Paal was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

**MEDAL OF HONOR TO WILLIAM MITCHELL**

The bill (S. 429) authorizing the President of the United States to award posthumously in the name of Congress a Medal of Honor to William Mitchell was considered, ordered to be engrossed for

a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the President is authorized to award posthumously, in the name of Congress, a Medal of Honor to the late William Lendrum Mitchell, formerly a colonel, United States Army, in recognition of his outstanding pioneer service and foresight in the field of American military aviation. The President may present such Medal of Honor to Mrs. Martin Fladoes, of Milwaukee, Wis., sister of the said William Lendrum Mitchell.

#### SANITARY CODE FOR RESTAURANTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1340) to establish a sanitary code governing the operation of restaurants in the District of Columbia, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the following definitions shall apply in the interpretation and enforcement of this act:

(a) Restaurant: The term "restaurant" shall mean restaurant, coffee shop, cafeteria, short-order cafe, luncheonette, tavern, sandwich stand, soda fountain, and any other eating or drinking establishments, within the District of Columbia, excepting itinerant restaurants, Government restaurants, and railroad dining cars, and shall also include kitchens or other places within the District of Columbia in which food or drink is prepared for sale on other premises: *Provided*, That this definition shall not be interpreted to include boarding houses and private homes.

(b) Itinerant restaurant: The term "itinerant restaurant" shall mean an eating or drinking establishment operating for a temporary period in connection with a fair, carnival, circus, public exhibition, or other similar gathering.

(c) Government restaurant: The term "Government restaurant" shall mean any restaurant, coffee shop, cafeteria, short-order cafe, luncheonette, soda fountain, or other eating or drinking establishment operated within the District of Columbia, not primarily for purposes of private gain, on premises owned or held under lease by the Government of the United States or any Federal department or agency.

(d) Health Officer: The term "Health Officer" shall mean the Health Officer of the District of Columbia or his authorized representative.

(e) Person: The term "person" shall mean person, copartnership, firm, corporation, or association.

SEC. 2. From and after 3 months from the date on which this act takes effect, it shall be unlawful for any person to operate a restaurant or itinerant restaurant within the District of Columbia who does not possess an unsuspended or an unrevoked permit from the Health Officer. Such permit shall be posted in a conspicuous place. Only a person in full compliance with the requirements of this act and all rules and regulations promulgated hereunder shall be entitled to receive and retain such a permit.

Permits as provided in this section may be temporarily suspended by the Health Officer, in his discretion, upon violation by the holder of any of the provisions of this act or the rules and regulations duly promulgated hereunder. A permit may be revoked by the Health Officer, in his discretion, for serious or repeated violation, after the holder thereof has been given an opportunity to answer and be heard upon the charges against him.

In case of suspension or revocation of a permit as provided in this section, the holder

thereof shall have the right to a hearing before the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, following which the Board of Commissioners may order that the suspension be lifted, or that the revoked license be reinstated, with or without regard to the provisions of section 8 of this act.

Issuance or possession of a permit, pursuant to this section, shall not affect any requirement prescribed by law with regard to the licensing of restaurants.

SEC. 3. Every restaurant shall display at all times in a prominent place, to be approved by the Health Officer, a notice approved by the Health Officer, stating the grade of the establishment. Similar notice shall be written or printed prominently on all restaurant menus or price lists.

SEC. 4. Samples of food, drink, and other substances from any restaurant may be taken and examined by the Health Officer as often as he may deem necessary. The Health Officer may condemn and forbid the sale of, or cause to be removed or destroyed, any restaurant food or drink which he finds to be unwholesome.

SEC. 5. Every restaurant shall be inspected by the Health Officer at least once every 6 months. In case the Health Officer discovers, upon inspection, the violation of any item of sanitation required for the grade then held, he shall make a follow-up inspection after the lapse of such time as he deems a reasonable period within which to remedy the defect; and such follow-up inspection shall be determining as to compliance with the grade requirements prescribed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia under section 6 of this act. Any violation of the same item of sanitation on both an original inspection and the successive follow-up inspection shall call for immediate degrading or suspension of permit: *Provided*, That the permit of a restaurant shall not be suspended, under this section, for violation of an item of sanitation not required for restaurants of lower grade.

One copy of each inspection report shall be posted by the Health Officer upon an inside wall of the restaurant, and said inspection report shall not be defaced or removed by any person except the Health Officer. Another copy of each inspection report shall be filed with the Health Department.

Any person operating a restaurant shall upon request of the Health Officer permit access by the Health Officer to all parts of the establishment and shall permit copying any or all records of food purchased.

SEC. 6. The grading of all restaurants shall be based upon such standards as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall by ordinance prescribe. Standards for the grading of restaurants shall be prescribed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia within 1 month after the date of approval of this act, and may thereafter be amended by such Commissioners at their discretion. A copy of the regulations prescribed under this section, and of any amendments thereto, shall be mailed by the Commissioners to each licensed restaurant operator in the District of Columbia, within 10 days after promulgation; but failure to receive a copy of such regulations or amendments thereto shall not excuse violation of any provision of this act or of the regulations prescribed hereunder.

SEC. 7. From and after the date on which this act takes effect, no restaurant shall be operated unless it conforms with the minimum standards prescribed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia pursuant to section 6 of this act: *Provided*, That when any restaurant fails to conform to such minimum standards the Health Officer is authorized in his discretion either to suspend the permit of such restaurant or in lieu thereof to degrade the restaurant and permit its operation during a temporary period not exceeding 6 months.

SEC. 8. Any restaurant the grade of which has been lowered and all grade displays changed accordingly, or the permit of which has been suspended, may at any time thereafter make application for regrading or reinstatement of its permit.

Within 1 week after the receipt of such an application, accompanied by a statement signed by the applicant to the effect that the previously violated provision or provisions of this act have been and are being conformed with, the Health Officer shall make a reinspection, and thereafter as many additional reinspections as he may deem necessary to assure himself whether the applicant is again complying with the applicable grade requirements, and, in case the findings indicate compliance, shall award the higher grade or reinstate the permit.

SEC. 9. Itinerant restaurants shall be constructed and operated in a manner approved by the Health Officer, and in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Regulations governing itinerant restaurants shall be prescribed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia within 1 month after the date of approval of this act, and may thereafter be amended by such Commissioners at their discretion.

Upon failure of any person maintaining or operating an itinerant restaurant, after warning, to comply with any requirements of this section or the regulations prescribed hereunder, it shall be the duty of the Health Officer summarily to forbid the further sale or serving of food or drink therein. Any person continuing to sell or serve food or drink in such a restaurant, after being so forbidden, shall be subject to the maximum penalty provided for violation of this act.

SEC. 10. From and after the date on which this act takes effect, no Government restaurant shall be operated unless it conforms with the minimum standards prescribed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia pursuant to section 6 of this act. It shall be the duty of the United States Public Health Service to make appropriate inspections to assure compliance with this section, and to report violation of this act by Government restaurants to the United States attorney for the District of Columbia. Prosecutions for violations of this act by Government restaurants shall be on information filed by the United States attorney for the District of Columbia or his assistants in the criminal branch of the municipal court of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 11. Penalties: Any person who violates any provision of this act or of any ordinance or regulation promulgated hereunder shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or both. Each and every violation of any such provision shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 12. This act shall be effective 3 months after the date of its approval, except as otherwise herein provided.

SEC. 13. This act may be cited as the "District of Columbia Restaurant Grading Act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide for the grading of restaurants in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."

#### DISPOSAL OF CERTAIN MATERIALS ON PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2697) to provide for the disposal of materials or resources on the public lands of the United States which are under the exclusive jurisdiction of



the Secretary of the Interior, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, with amendments.

The first amendment was, in section 1, on page 1, line 4, after the words "dispose of", to strike out "materials or resources, including"; in line 8, after the word "materials", to strike out "or resources"; and on page 2, line 1, after "materials", to strike out "or resources."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 2, on page 2, line 12, before the word "under" to strike out "or resources."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 3, on page 2, line 15, after "materials", to strike out "or resources"; in line 21, after "materials" where it appears each time, to strike out "or resources"; in line 23, after "by", to strike out "valid"; on page 3, line 3, after "materials", to strike out "or resources", and in the same line after "by" to strike out "valid."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, the report filed by the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys explains the bill as well as it can be explained. The report states:

With limited exceptions, sand, gravel, earth, common rock, timber, and other natural materials and resources on the public domain have not been made subject to disposal by law. Although these products are relatively less valuable than mineral deposits now subject to disposal under the mining and mineral leasing laws, the demand for them is increasing and many of them are needed in connection with the prosecution of the war. The purpose of this bill is to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of such materials and resources where such disposal is not detrimental to the public interest. These materials and resources would be disposed of for an adequate price after public notice, to be given in such manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary. The committee has been assured by representatives of the Department that the ample public notice to be given will be by publication and will conform to the general practice of the Department.

This bill has also been approved by the Director of the Budget.

The bill was recommended by the Department of the Interior in a letter addressed to the House of Representatives, and was passed by the House.

There have been many cases in which contracts were let when the only available source of gravel and material of that kind was on public lands. Under existing law the Secretary had no right whatever to make any disposal of those deposits. The purpose of the bill is to reach conditions of that kind.

Mr. TAFT. I was wondering at the rather extensive power provided in the bill to dispose of timber on national lands. I understand about materials lying loose, but this bill would seem to give authority to the Secretary of the Interior at his discretion to dispose of timber, which, I presume, means the cutting of timber.

Mr. HATCH. The bill would give to the Department of the Interior authority to dispose of timber. The bill originally went further than that by including

other resources. We struck out "or resources" because we wanted the language limited to those matters which might be necessary for the war effort. The bill is limited to the duration of the war.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator does not consider that the language of the bill includes oil; does he?

Mr. HATCH. No. We were afraid of minerals of that type being included by the use of the words "or resources," and we eliminated those words from the bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

#### ANNUAL SALARY BASIS FOR FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 324) to place postmasters at fourth-class post offices on an annual salary basis, and fix their rate of pay, and provide allowances for rent, fuel, light, and equipment, and fix the rates thereof, which had been reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads with amendments.

The first amendment was on page 2, after line 3, to strike out:

Less than \$50.....	\$72
\$50 but less than \$100.....	144
\$100 but less than \$150.....	216
\$150 but less than \$200.....	288
\$200 but less than \$250.....	360
\$250 but less than \$300.....	432
\$300 but less than \$350.....	492
\$350 but less than \$400.....	532
\$400 but less than \$450.....	572
\$450 but less than \$500.....	608
\$500 but less than \$600.....	684
\$600 but less than \$700.....	760
\$700 but less than \$800.....	836
\$800 but less than \$900.....	904
\$900 but less than \$1,000.....	972
\$1,000 but less than \$1,100.....	1,040
\$1,100 but less than \$1,500.....	1,100

And insert:

Less than \$50.....	\$60
\$50 but less than \$100.....	132
\$100 but less than \$150.....	204
\$150 but less than \$200.....	276
\$200 but less than \$250.....	348
\$250 but less than \$300.....	420
\$300 but less than \$350.....	468
\$350 but less than \$400.....	508
\$400 but less than \$450.....	548
\$450 but less than \$500.....	584
\$500 but less than \$600.....	660
\$600 but less than \$700.....	724
\$700 but less than \$800.....	800
\$800 but less than \$900.....	868
\$900 but less than \$1,000.....	926
\$1,000 but less than \$1,100.....	1,004
\$1,100 but less than \$1,500.....	1,100

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 3, after "July 1" to strike out "1943" and insert "1944".

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

#### INCREASED COMPENSATION TO SUBSTITUTE EMPLOYEES IN THE POSTAL SERVICE

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2836) to grant increases in compensation to substitute employees in the Postal Service, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads with amendments.

The first amendment was, in section 1, on page 2, line 15, after "for" to insert "not exceeding 3 years of".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 3, on page 3, at the beginning of line 6 to insert "3 years of"; and in the same line after "service" to insert "immediately prior to the approval of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

#### PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The bill (S. 1546) to amend an act relating to the incorporation of Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C., approved April 8, 1864, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the incorporation of Providence Hospital, of Washington, D. C., under an act of Congress approved April 8, 1864, be, and the same hereby is, approved and continued in force except as herein specifically altered:

The corporate name of the said corporation shall be "Providence Hospital" instead of "The Directors of Providence Hospital."

Sec. 2. The corporation is authorized to conduct not only a hospital, clinic, and all the departments, staffs, and services usually connected therewith, but also a school for the education and training of nurses and interns with full power to examine the said nurses and interns and to issue suitable certificates evidencing the completion of their courses of training.

Sec. 3. The provision contained in the act incorporating Providence Hospital approved April 8, 1864, limiting the value of the real estate which may be held by the corporation is hereby repealed.

#### AMENDMENT OF ACT TO CHANGE NAME OF CONDUIT ROAD IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 1554) to amend the act entitled "An act to change the name of Conduit Road in the District of Columbia," approved March 4, 1942, was announced as next in order.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I ask that the bill go over.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I should like to say a brief word in explanation of the bill.

The road, which begins in the District of Columbia and extends into Maryland, is owned exclusively by the Federal Government. It was originally called Conduit Road because it was built over a conduit. A number of citizens living alongside the road asked that it be called MacArthur Boulevard, and as a

result of such request an act of Congress was passed to name the road "MacArthur Boulevard" for its entire length in the District of Columbia. The name of the road applied only as far as the District limits because it was assumed that the State of Maryland owned the road outside the District.

The State roads commission has written a letter to me stating that it has nothing to do with the road, that the State does not own it in any respect whatever, and does not keep it in repair. Therefore, inasmuch as a part of the road is already named "MacArthur Boulevard," the citizens of Maryland have asked that all that part of the road belonging to the District of Columbia and extending into the State of Maryland be given the name "MacArthur Boulevard" for identification and for other purposes. That is all there is to the bill.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I withdraw my request that the bill be passed over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the act entitled "An act to change the name of Conduit Road in the District of Columbia," approved March 4, 1942, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the highway now known as Conduit Road extending from Foxhall Road in the District of Columbia to Great Falls in the State of Maryland shall hereafter be designated MacArthur Boulevard in honor of the gallant defense of the Philippines by Gen. Douglas MacArthur."

#### TAX SALES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (H. R. 2199) to amend an act entitled "An act in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1898, as amended, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### INDIANS OF THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES IN OKLAHOMA

The bill (S. 1579) to amend the act entitled "An act relative to restrictions applicable to Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma," approved January 27, 1933, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the act entitled "An act relative to restrictions applicable to Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma," approved January 27, 1933 (47 Stat. 777), is amended by adding at the end thereof new sections 9, 10, and 11, as follows:

"Sec. 9. That the following words in section 8 of this act: 'any interest in land of any full-blood Indian heir' shall not be construed to include any interest in land which was not restricted in the person from whom such full-blood Indian heir inherited the same.

"Sec. 10. In the case of any interest in land acquired by purchase with restricted funds after the date of enactment of this section, such interest shall not be deemed a restricted interest unless the deed conveying such interest shows upon its face that such purchase was made with restricted funds.

"Sec. 11. No conveyance, subsequent to January 27, 1933, and prior to the date of

enactment of this act, of any interest in land of any full-blood Indian heir, which was not restricted in the person from whom such full-blood Indian heir inherited the same, shall be invalid because such conveyance was not presented for approval in open court as provided in section 8 of this act."

#### FERTILIZERS, FEEDS, NURSERY STOCK, OR SEEDS DISTRIBUTED BY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1421) making certain regulations with reference to fertilizers, feeds, nursery stock, or seeds that may be distributed by agencies of the United States, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with an amendment on page 2, line 6, after the word "laws" and the colon, to insert "Provided, That all costs of any such inspection shall be added to the costs of such distribution by such officers, employees, or agents by whom distribution is made, and any amounts so collected as costs of inspection shall be paid by such officers, employees, and agents to the proper authority of such State: *And provided further*"; and on the same page, line 14, after the word "any" to strike out "valid", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That when the Department of Agriculture or any other agency of the United States Government shall distribute seeds, livestock and poultry feed, nursery stock, fertilizer, or soil-conditioning or fertilizer material to farmers, it shall be the duty of the officers or employees or agents distributing same to comply with and be subject to the inspection laws of the State within which such seeds, livestock and poultry feed, nursery stock, fertilizer, or soil-conditioning or fertilizer material is distributed with reference to any such seeds, livestock and poultry feed, nursery stock, fertilizer, or soil-conditioning or fertilizer material, and such officers, employees, or agents are hereby authorized and directed to comply with such inspection laws: *Provided*, That all costs of any such inspection shall be added to the costs of such distribution by such officers, employees, or agents by whom distribution is made, and any amounts so collected as costs of inspection shall be paid by such officers, employees, and agents to the proper authority of such State: *And provided further*, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to fertilizer manufactured and distributed by the Tennessee Valley Authority under and by virtue of any law of the United States which may be passed authorizing any such manufacture and distribution.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### HELENE MURPHY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1102) for the relief of Helene Murphy, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments on page 1, line 6, after the words "the sum of", to strike out "\$1,103.47" and insert "\$133.25"; on the same page, in line 7, after the words "compensation for" to strike out "time spent by her and"; and on page 2, line 1, after the word "and" to strike out "March 15, 1932" and insert "June 30, 1930", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Helene Murphy,

of Sioux City, Iowa, the sum of \$133.25, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for carfare paid by her in traveling between stations in the course of her employment as an employee of the United States post office at Sioux City, Iowa, during the period between July 1, 1923, and June 30, 1930: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

#### RETURN TO PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN VESSELS

The bill (H. R. 3261) to amend the act of April 29, 1943, to authorize the return to private ownership of Great Lakes vessels of 1,000 gross tons or less, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. AIKEN. I ask that the bill go over.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. RADCLIFFE subsequently said: Mr. President, earlier in the day, when the measures on the Calendar were being considered, objection was made to the consideration of Calendar No. 616, House bill 3261. Since that time I have been in numerous discussions with the Senator who raised objection to the consideration of the bill, and he has withdrawn his objection to its consideration.

Therefore, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate take up for consideration and action Calendar No. 616, House bill 3261.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 3261) to amend the act of April 29, 1943, to authorize the return to private ownership of Great Lakes vessels and vessels of 1,000 gross tons or less, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill? The Chair hears none.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to have the Senator from Maryland make an explanation of the bill.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. I shall gladly do so. Mr. President, the necessities of the war not only have required that the Government build ships, but also secure, from private owners, many types of vessels—for instance, yachts, barges, and other types. These have been obtained by charter, purchase, and requisition of either title or use, to the number of approximately 2,500. Of course, it has always been desired that at the earliest possible moment those boats be returned to their owners. Recently Congress enacted legislation providing for the return of fishing vessels under certain conditions.



Mr. WHITE. The bill applies only to vessels of 1,000 gross tons or less; does it?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. The description in the calendar is somewhat misleading. The bill applies to vessels of any size on the Great Lakes. There are only 14 of those so secured. Then it applies also to all boats of 1,000 gross tons or less wherever they were located.

Mr. WHITE. There are only 14 vessels on the Great Lakes to which the bill applies; is that correct?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Yes; in its first provision the bill applies to only 14 vessels on the Great Lakes irrespective of their size.

Mr. WHITE. And the other vessels, aside from those on the Great Lakes, are of 1,000 gross tons or less; is that correct?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Yes. The bill would also permit vessels of 1,000 gross tons or less, wherever they were obtained, to be returned to their owners. Whenever in each case the department using the vessel believes it can dispense with it, or its ownership at least.

Mr. WHITE. Very well.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. As I stated the bill would permit vessels on the Great Lakes, whether over or under 1,000 gross tons, to be returned to their owners.

Mr. WHITE. How many such vessels are there?

Mr. RADCLIFFE. Fourteen. Nine of them were transferred for use along the Atlantic coast line for the carrying of coal. These have subsequently been brought back to the Great Lakes, and it is now desired that they be returned to private ownership as soon as possible and before the ice breaks up on the Great Lakes.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I understand that the Senator from Maryland has talked to the Senator who objected to the consideration of the bill during the call of the calendar.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. I have; I have talked at very considerable length to the Senator from Vermont, who objected to consideration of the bill during the call of the calendar. He has withdrawn entirely his objections to its passage.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I have no objection.

Mr. RADCLIFFE. The bill gives authorization for the return of the vessels and creates certain machinery for carrying out such a purpose. The former owner would be given the first opportunity to purchase, using as a basis for his price what he had received or was to receive, modified by allowances for wear and tear, use or rental, and costs of reconditioning. If no agreement is reached with the former owner the Government can dispose of the vessels by getting sealed bids which are satisfactory.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, with amendments, on page 3, in line 2, after the figure "(2)" and the word "to", to strike out "compensate",

and insert "pay just compensation to"; in line 5, after the word "prescribe", to insert a colon and the words "Provided, That the amount of just compensation may be agreed upon between the parties and upon failure to agree shall be arbitrated; in such arbitration one arbitrator to be appointed by the Administrator, War Shipping Administration, one by owner, and if these two arbitrators cannot agree within a reasonable time they shall select a third arbitrator and the decision of the majority of these three arbitrators shall be final.", and in line 12 to strike out: "The determination of such allowances by the Administrator shall be final notwithstanding any other provision of law."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

#### CASH AWARDS TO PERSONNEL OF MARITIME COMMISSION AND WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 78) to provide cash awards to personnel of the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration for useful suggestions to improve administration of their activities, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, with amendments on page 1, line 5, after the word "employees", to insert "including officers and members of crews employed on United States or foreign-flag vessels as employees of the United States and the War Shipping Administration," and on page 2, after line 12, to insert the following proviso: "Provided, That any such cash awards shall be ascertained and reported to the Committee on Commerce of the Senate and the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives for approval or disapproval or modification prior to payment," so as to make the joint resolution read:

*Resolved, etc., That the United States Maritime Commission is authorized to pay cash awards for suggestions submitted to it by any of its officers or employees, including officers and members of crews employed on United States or foreign-flag vessels as employees of the United States through the War Shipping Administration, in cases where the suggestion, in the opinion of the Commission or of a committee designated by it, would, if adopted, make for substantially increased efficiency, economy, or general improvement in carrying out the duties, powers, or functions of the Commission. Such suggestions shall be submitted and such awards shall be made under such rules and regulations as the Commission may prescribe, including provision for transfer to the United States of all rights or interests of the officer or employee in the suggestion. The provisions of this section shall apply in like manner to the War Shipping Administration and its officers and employees, and for the purpose of this sentence the terms "United States Maritime Commission" and "Commission" shall be deemed to refer to the War Shipping Administration: *Provided, That any such cash awards shall be ascertained and reported to the Committee on Commerce of the Senate and the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Repre-**

*sentatives for approval or disapproval or modification prior to payment.*

The amendments were agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### REGULATION OF CERTAIN INSURANCE RATES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1029) to provide for regulation of certain insurance rates in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments in section 1, page 2, after line 4, to insert "(54 Stat. 1064; D. C. Code, 1940 edition, title 35, sec. 1903)"; in section 3 on page 3, line 21, after "Stat." to strike out "1063" and insert "1082; D. C. Code, 1940 edition, title 35, secs. 1343 and 1349"; and in section 9, page 6, line 18, after "Stat.", to strike out "1063" and insert "1066 and 1079; D. C. Code, 1940 edition, title 35, secs. 1306 and 1340", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc., That in this act, unless the context otherwise requires—*

"District" means the District of Columbia; "Superintendent" means the Superintendent of Insurance of the District of Columbia;

"Company" means any insurer, whether stock, mutual, reciprocal, interinsurer, Lloyd's, or any other form or group of insurers;

"Agent" means and shall include any individual, copartnership, or corporation acting in the capacity of or licensed as a "policy-writing agent", "soliciting agent", or "salaried company employee", as defined under section 3, chapter I, of the Fire and Casualty Act, approved October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1064; D. C. Code, 1940 ed., title 35, sec. 1303); and

"Broker" means any person who for a consideration acts or aids in any manner in the solicitation or negotiation on behalf of the assured of contracts of insurance.

SEC. 2. The provisions of this act shall apply to insurance in the District of Columbia against loss of or damage to property or any valuable interest therein by or as a consequence of fire, lightning, tornado, and windstorm, or any one or more of such hazards, including all supplemental, additional, or extended forms of coverage written in connection with fire insurance, and including any policy which insures property, while it is at a permanent location, against the hazard of fire, lightning, tornado, or windstorm; but this act shall not apply to ocean marine, transportation, or motor vehicle insurance, nor to insurance covering the property of interstate common carriers, nor to any form of insurance designated by the Superintendent as inland marine insurance.

SEC. 3. The Superintendent is empowered to investigate the necessity for an adjustment of the rates on any or all insurance risks within the scope of this act, and to order an adjustment of such rates whenever he determines, after investigation, that the profit derived therefrom for a period of time not less than 5 years immediately preceding such investigation is excessive, inadequate, unjust, or unreasonable. In determining the necessity for an adjustment of rates, the Superintendent shall give consideration to the conflagration hazard, both within and without the District. The Superintendent is also empowered, after investigation, to order removed, at such time and in such manner as he shall specify, any discrimination existing between individual risks or classes of risks.

Any person, firm, or corporation aggrieved by any order, ruling, proceeding, or action of

the Superintendent, or any person acting in his behalf and at his instance, may appeal to the Commissioners of the District, or contest the validity of such order, ruling, proceeding, or action in any court of competent jurisdiction by appeal or through any other appropriate proceedings, as provided under sections 44 and 45, chapter II, Public, No. 824, Seventy-sixth Congress, known as the Fire and Casualty Act, approved October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1062; D. C. Code, 1940 ed., title 35, secs. 1348 and 1349).

SEC. 4. Within 120 days after the approval of this act and under the supervision of the Superintendent, the insurance companies authorized to effect insurance in the District against the risk of loss or damage by hazards within the scope of this act shall organize a rating bureau for the purpose of administering rates for such insurance, and all such companies now or hereafter authorized to transact such business in the District shall be members of such bureau. The government of the rating bureau shall be vested in its members and it shall not be subject to the direction or control of any other bureau, association, corporation, company, individual, or group of individuals. The rating bureau shall have power to establish reasonable agreements and bylaws for its governance, and shall be permitted to adopt reasonable rules and regulations necessary to carry out its functions, but such agreements, bylaws, rules, and regulations shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and the same and amendments thereto shall be approved by the Superintendent before becoming effective. The rating bureau, subject to the approval of the Superintendent, shall apportion the expenses of its operation among its members in proportion to the premium income on risks in the District.

SEC. 5. No company, agent, or broker shall issue or deliver, or offer to issue or deliver, or knowingly permit the issuance or delivery of, any policy of insurance in the District which does not conform to the requirements approved by the Superintendent: *Provided, however,* That a company may deviate from such requirements if the company has filed with the rating bureau and with the Superintendent the deviation to be applied, and provided such deviation is approved by the Superintendent. If approved, the deviation shall remain in force for a period of 1 year from the date of approval by the Superintendent, unless such approval is withdrawn by the Superintendent for cause after notice to the insurer, or withdrawn by the insurer with the approval of the Superintendent.

It is further provided that a rate in excess of that promulgated by the rating bureau may be charged, provided such higher rate is charged with the knowledge and written consent of the insured and the Superintendent.

SEC. 6. The rating bureau shall keep a record of all rates, schedules, and proceedings. Every agent shall keep a record of every policy contract issued by or through his agency.

SEC. 7. The Superintendent, his deputy, or duly authorized examiner, is authorized and empowered to examine all records of the rating bureau, companies, and agents, and to require every company to furnish promptly accurate written information from such records as will disclose their loss or profit from any class of risk in the District.

SEC. 8. No rate, premium, schedule, rating method, rule, bylaw, agreement, or regulation shall become effective or be charged, applied, or enforced in the District by the rating bureau, or by any company, agent, or broker governed by the provisions of this act, until it shall have been first filed with and approved by the Superintendent: *Provided,* That a rate or premium used or charged in accordance with a schedule, rating method, or rule previously approved by the Superintendent need not be specifically approved

by the Superintendent. No company, agent, or broker shall issue any form of policy, clause, warranty, rider, or endorsement until such form shall have been filed with and approved by the Superintendent.

SEC. 9. Any company or any agent or broker guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act shall be subject to the provisions of sections 3 and 36, respectively, and as may be amended, of chapter II, Public, No. 824, Seventy-sixth Congress, known as the Fire and Casualty Act, approved October 9, 1940 (54 Stat. 1066 and 1079, D. C. Code, 1940 ed., title 35, secs. 1306 and 1340).

SEC. 10. All laws or parts of laws, insofar as they relate to business affected hereby and in conflict with any of the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. Should any section or provision of this act be decided by the courts to be unconstitutional or invalid, the validity of the act as a whole, or of any part thereof, other than the part decided to be unconstitutional, shall not be affected.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### AMENDMENT OF FIRE AND CASUALTY ACT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1028) to amend the Fire and Casualty Act of the District of Columbia which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments in section 1, page 1, line 5, after the word "Congress", to strike out "54 Stat. 1063" and insert "54 Stat. 1066"; on page 2, line 6, after the word "company", to strike out "only by check or money order drawn to the order of" and insert "through the Office of the Superintendent to the"; in section 2, page 2, line 9, after the word "Act", to insert "54 Stat. 1079"; in line 21, after the word "person", to strike out "only by check or money order drawn to the order of", and insert "through the Office of the Superintendent to the"; in section 4, page 3, line 11, after the word "Act", to insert "54 Stat. 1080"; and in line 17, after the word "authorized" to strike out "company," and insert "company", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 3, chapter II, of the Fire and Casualty Act of the District of Columbia (Public, No. 824, 76th Cong.; 54 Stat. 1066; title 35, sec. 1306, D. C. Code, 1940), be amended by deleting the period at the end of said section and inserting in lieu thereof a colon, and by adding thereto the following: "*Provided further,* That, in lieu of revoking or suspending the certificate of authority of any company for causes enumerated in this section after hearing as herein provided, the Superintendent may subject such company to a penalty of not more than \$200 when in his judgment he finds that public interest would be best served by the continued operation of the company. The amount of any such penalty shall be paid by the company through the office of the Superintendent to the collector of taxes, District of Columbia."

SEC. 2. That section 36, chapter II, of such act (54 Stat. 1079, title 35, sec. 1340, D. C. Code, 1940), be amended by deleting the period at the end of the said section and inserting in lieu thereof a colon, and by adding thereto the following: "*Provided,* That, in lieu of revoking or suspending the license of any policy-writing agent, soliciting agent, broker, or salaried company employee for causes enumerated in this section after hearing as herein provided, the Superintendent

may subject such person to a penalty of not more than \$200 when in his judgment he finds that public interest would be best served by the continued operation of such person. The amount of any such penalty shall be paid by such person through the office of the Superintendent to the collector of taxes, District of Columbia."

SEC. 3. That section 32, chapter II, of such act (54 Stat. 1078, title 35, sec. 1336, D. C. Code, 1940), be amended by deleting therefrom the figures "\$5,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$1,000", so that the first sentence of the second paragraph of the said section as so amended shall read as follows:

"Resident and nonresident brokers shall, as a prerequisite to the issuance of a license, file with the Superintendent a corporate surety bond in an amount not less than \$1,000 for the benefit of any person who may suffer loss resulting from fraud or dishonesty on the part of said resident or nonresident broker."

SEC. 4. That section 40, chapter II, of such act (54 Stat. 1080, title 35, sec. 1344, D. C. Code, 1940), be amended by deleting the period at the end of the said section and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and by adding thereto the following: "or if the agent or broker has placed with any unauthorized company any risk which could be placed with an authorized company except for abnormal provisions of the policy, or if the agent or broker has procured from an unauthorized company any policy which covers a risk of a class generally covered in the District by authorized companies and which authorized companies would cover at a rate not higher than that charged by authorized companies on other District risks of the same class."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### PAYMENT OF DEATH GRATUITIES

The bill (S. 1428) to amend the provision of the act authorizing payment of 6 months' death gratuity to widow, child, or dependent relative of officers, enlisted men, or nurses of the Navy or Marine Corps, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the provision contained in the act approved June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 824), as amended (45 Stat. 710; 56 Stat. 146; 34 U. S. C., Supp. 943), is hereby further amended to read as follows: "Immediately upon official notification of the death from wounds or disease, not the result of his or her own misconduct, of any officer, enlisted man, or nurse on the active list of the Regular Navy or Regular Marine Corps, or on the retired list when on active duty, the Paymaster General of the Navy shall cause to be paid to the widow, and if there be no widow, to the child or children, and if there be no widow or child, to any other dependent relative of such officer, enlisted man or nurse previously designated by him or her, an amount equal to 6 months' pay at the rate received by such officer, enlisted man, or nurse at the date of his or her death. The Secretary of the Navy shall establish regulations requiring each officer and enlisted man or nurse having no wife or child to designate the proper dependent relative to whom this amount shall be paid in case of his or her death. Said amount shall be paid from funds appropriated for the pay of the Navy and pay of the Marine Corps, respectively: *Provided,* That if there be no widow, child, or previously designated dependent relative, the Secretary of the Navy shall cause the amount herein provided to be paid to any grandchild, parent, brother or sis-



ter, or grandparent shown to have been dependent upon such officer, enlisted man, or nurse prior to his or her death, and the determination of such fact by the Secretary of the Navy shall be final and conclusive upon the accounting officers of the Government: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section or in other existing legislation shall be construed as making the provisions of this section applicable to officers, enlisted men, or nurses of any forces of the Navy of the United States other than those of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, and nothing in this section shall be construed to apply in commissioned grades to any officers except those holding permanent or probationary appointments in the Regular Navy or Marine Corps: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall apply to the officers and enlisted men of the Coast Guard, and the Secretary of the Treasury will cause payment to be made accordingly: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of any beneficiary before payment to and collection by such beneficiary of the amount authorized herein, such amount shall be paid to the next living beneficiary in the order of succession above stated."

SEC. 2. Nothing contained in section 1 of this act shall be construed to invalidate or in any manner affect any payments of the 6 months' death gratuity made prior to the date of approval of this act, but no payment of such gratuity shall hereafter be made to the representative of the estate of a beneficiary who died prior to such approval.

SEC. 3. The act approved March 17, 1941, entitled "An act extending the provisions of the act approved August 27, 1940, entitled 'An act increasing the number of naval aviators in the line of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, and for other purposes'" (55 Stat. 43; 34 U. S. C., Supp. 855c-2), is hereby amended by inserting before the period at the end of section 1 thereof the following words: "or as hereafter amended."

SEC. 4. The act approved January 19, 1942, entitled "An act to regulate the distribution and promotion of commissioned officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and for other purposes" (56 Stat. 6; 33 U. S. C., Supp. 870), is hereby amended by inserting after the words "Marine Corps" in the sixth line of section 9 thereof, the words "or as hereafter amended."

STAFF SGT. MARION JOHNSON AND SGT. GEORGE B. KRESS

The bill (S. 1517) for the relief of Staff Sgt. Marion Johnson, United States Marine Corps, and Sgt. George B. Kress, United States Marine Corps Reserve, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Staff Sgt. Marion Johnson, United States Marine Corps, the sum of \$283.50, and to Sgt. George B. Kress, United States Marine Corps Reserve, the sum of \$214, in full satisfaction of their claims against the United States for the value of their personal camera equipment lost in a fire in the Marine Corps Recruiting Station, 76 Forsyth Street Northwest, Atlanta, Ga., on August 25, 1942: *Provided*, That no part of the amounts appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with these claims, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

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#### REIMBURSEMENT OF CERTAIN NAVY PERSONNEL FOR LOSS CAUSED BY FIRE AT DAVISVILLE, R. I.

The bill (S. 1542) to provide for reimbursement of certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire in Building B. O. Q. O-3 at the United States naval construction training center, Davisville, R. I., on March 27, 1943, was announced as next in order.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the Senator from Massachusetts, have we not general legislation providing for reimbursement of losses of this kind?

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. No. There is general legislation applying to losses of this character when they occur at sea, but there is no general legislation which provides for reimbursement for losses on shore in Navy and Marine barracks and stations. It has been suggested that such legislation be enacted, but I think perhaps it is a good idea to have the Navy Department come to the Congress for permission to pay the losses, to explain their investigation of the cause of fires and also their inquiry into the amount of damage. I think that is helpful in the long run.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum or sums, amounting in the aggregate not to exceed \$4,797.15, as may be required by the Secretary of the Navy, to reimburse under such regulations as he may prescribe, certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for the value of personal property lost or damaged in a fire in building B. O. Q. O-3, at the United States naval construction training center, Davisville, R. I., on March 27, 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

C. GUY EVANS

The bill (S. 1589) for the relief of C. Guy Evans, Garland Mineral Springs, Index, Wash., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,527.79 to C. Guy Evans, of Garland Mineral Springs, Index, Wash., in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for the destruction by fire of his recreation hall at

Garland Mineral Springs, Index, Wash., November 17, 1942, which was being used by personnel of the United States Coast Guard who failed to exercise reasonable care in the protection of the premises: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

#### MILITARY RANK FOR CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE NAVY NURSE CORPS

The bill (H. R. 2976) to grant military rank to certain members of the Navy Nurse Corps was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### REIMBURSEMENT OF CERTAIN NAVAL PERSONNEL FOR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY FIRE IN ALASKA

The bill (H. R. 3605) to provide for reimbursement of certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of fires in tents used as quarters by members of the Twelfth Naval Construction Battalion, Long Island, Alaska, on December 26, 1942, and May 26, 1942, respectively was considered ordered to a third reading read the third time, and passed.

#### REIMBURSEMENT OF CERTAIN NAVY PERSONNEL FOR LOSSES BY FIRE AT PORTSMOUTH, VA.

The bill (H. R. 3606) to provide for reimbursement of certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as a result of a fire at the Outlying Degaussing Branch of the Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Virginia, on December 4, 1942, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### REIMBURSEMENT OF CERTAIN NAVAL PERSONNEL FOR LOSSES BY FIRE AT CAMP BRADFORD, NORFOLK, VA.

The bill (H. R. 3607) to provide for reimbursement of certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as a result of a fire in tent L-76 at the Amphibious Training Base, Camp Bradford, Norfolk, Va., on March 15, 1943, was considered, ordered to a third reading read the third time, and passed.

#### DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL FOR LT. GEN. THOMAS HOLCOMB, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

The bill (H. R. 3760) authorizing the President to present, in the name of Congress, a Distinguished Service Medal to Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, United States Marine Corps, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### STANDARD OF IDENTITY OF DRY-MILK SOLIDS

The bill (H. R. 149) to fix a reasonable definition and standard of identity of certain dry-milk solids was announced as next in order.

Mr. OVERTON. I ask that the bill go over.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I am sufficiently familiar with the attitude of the Senator from Louisiana to know that no good purpose would be served by asking him to withhold the objection at this time. I am aware of the bitter opposition of the Senator from Louisiana to this bill. I simply desire to give notice that at the earliest practicable opportunity, at the conclusion of the call of the calendar, I shall move to take up the bill.

Mr. OVERTON. Let me say, Mr. President, I do not know that my opposition to the bill should be characterized as being bitter. It is nevertheless very firm and, I think, well grounded. I shall be very glad to cooperate with the Senator and agree with him upon a time—

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I will say to the distinguished Senator from Louisiana that we have discussed the matter at length in the committee. I have read the Senator's minority views on the bill. I think it is an extremely meritorious measure, and I still say that the Senator's attitude has been characterized by bitter opposition to this particular measure.

Mr. OVERTON. I certainly should like to absolve myself of that charge, because I have not been bitter in my opposition, but I am relentless in my opposition. I was about to say that I shall be very glad to cooperate with the Senator to take the matter up at any time that will suit the convenience of the Senate, but I should like to have a day or two notice so that I may be present at the time.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. The only opportunity to which I am entitled under the rules to move to take up the bill is at the conclusion of the call of the calendar, and I intend to move to take it up at the conclusion of the call of the calendar today, provided it is concluded in a reasonable time. I think that is the only opportunity I will have to make the motion.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection being made, the bill will be passed over.

#### RELIEF FOR THE PEOPLE OF STRICKEN AND HUNGRY COUNTRIES

The resolution (S. Res. 100) submitted by Mr. GILLETTE (for himself and Mr. TAFT) on February 11, 1943, and reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations on December 13, 1943, was considered and agreed to as follows:

Whereas the small democratic countries of Belgium, Norway, Poland, the Netherlands, Greece, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and others have been invaded and occupied; and

Whereas these small countries which are allied with us in the cause of democracy resisted to the limit of their strength the onrush of invading forces; and

Whereas the usual economic processes of these small countries have been completely dislocated as a result of being occupied by invading forces; and

Whereas the food supplies of all these nations are dangerously exhausted due to requisition of native food supplies by the Germans, and inability to secure their usual imports through the blockade; and

Whereas no relief can be brought to them unless there be international action through which their native supplies can be protected and imports be made through the blockade; and

Whereas starvation has already begun; and Whereas a plan for feeding the people of Greece has been in effect for several months in Greece under supervision of the Swedish and Swiss Governments and the International Red Cross; and

Whereas after 6 months' trial this relief has been certified by the State Department as working satisfactorily and without benefit to the Germans; and

Whereas the Governments of Belgium, Norway, Poland have requested that their people be given relief; and

Whereas there are food surpluses available in the United States and in South America; and

Whereas many of the small invaded countries have money with which to purchase the food needed to keep their people alive and have signified their desire to use funds for that purpose; and

Whereas the Swedish Government has ships not available to the Allies which could be used for transportation; and

Whereas the specter of mass starvation among friendly and noncombatant women and children is a tragedy that the compassionate heart of America wants to avert; and

Whereas Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Poland, Greece, Yugoslavia, and the Netherlands and others have lived in friendship with the United States during our entire national existence, and have sent us millions of our most useful and helpful American citizens, and now have no means whatever of securing the necessary agreements by which this disaster can be averted: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate of the United States does express the conviction that immediate steps should be taken to extend the Greek experiment and thereby prevent this impending tragedy of mass starvation heretofore named; and be it further.

*Resolved*, That the Senate of the United States respectfully urges that the Government of the United States, through the Secretary of State, endeavor as quickly as possible to work out, in cooperation with the British Government and the Governments of Sweden, Switzerland, and the accredited representatives of the other governments concerned, the setting up of systematic and definite relief for all stricken and hungry countries where the need is now the most acute; this relief to be based on agreements by the belligerents for the protection of the native and imported food supplies, with rigid safeguarding of such relief so that no military advantage whatever may accrue to the civil populations or armed forces of the invading nations.

The preamble was agreed to.

Mr. TAFT subsequently said: Mr. President, I wish to make a statement which will consume about 5 minutes.

The Senate today passed Senate resolution 100, and I ask that the remarks which I am about to make be inserted in the RECORD following the adoption of the resolution.

This resolution was submitted by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] and myself in order to initiate and give the sanction of the Senate to the feeding of children in the occupied democracies of Europe, especially Belgium, Holland, and Norway. Since the resolution was submitted, the French situation has become such that feeding is also possible there.

While the general language of the resolution does not specifically mention

France, I think it can be said that it is intended that the resolution does cover France, and that it is intended by the authors that any country in a situation similar to that of the countries mentioned will also be dealt with.

The evidence given to the subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee showed beyond question that the children in these occupied areas are receiving only from one-third to one-half the food which is considered necessary for the proper health of children in this country and elsewhere. The inevitable result is hardship, starvation, and death for millions, and stunted bodies for many millions more. Furthermore, the mental state of men and women who have been starved in their childhood, when they could have been fed, is no contribution to the future peace of the world.

The resolution requests the State Department to negotiate with England and with Germany to arrange for the shipment through the blockade of special foods for children, just as was done in the First World War by the Commission for Relief in Belgium. Only one objection is made, namely, that in some way the shipment of this food may benefit the Germans. The answers to that are conclusive. No shipments are to be made until guaranties are obtained from the German Government that the food will only reach the children for whom it is intended, that no food will be shipped out of the country for German use, and that the same quantity of food shall be supplied to the country by the Germans, if they have been supplying food, as they have in the case of Belgium. If this guaranty cannot be obtained, the food will not be shipped. If it is broken at any time, shipments will cease, and the amount which could possibly be seized by the Germans at any one time would be infinitesimal. The food will be distributed by the nationals of the country concerned, under the supervision of the International Red Cross, officered by Swiss and Swedish representatives. This method has been pursued in Greece with regard to supplies for the entire population, and it has been entirely successful. In fact, the Greek experiment, forced upon the United Nations by the insistence of the Turkish Government, is a conclusive argument for similar action in other countries. Swedish shipping is available to carry the necessary food stuffs, the volume of which is not great.

There is an extensive movement in England, headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and many members of the Parliament, to promote the plan. They realize the tremendous importance to the United Nations of preserving the health and morale of the people in the occupied countries, and creating the good will which would result from this action. They see no sense in fighting for the freedom of many innocent nations if the people of those nations are to die or be stunted for life before they can be freed. The project cannot possibly interfere with the war effort of the United Nations.

Mr. President, I ask that there be inserted at this point as a part of my re-



marks a statement containing quotations from three or four members of the British Parliament dealing with the subject:

There being no objection, the quotations were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

On November 10, 1943, Mr. Stokes said:

"I have given notice, on behalf of a considerable number of members of all parties in the house that we want to take this opportunity of raising what to many of us is a very vital question of famine relief in Europe. We approach this matter in a spirit of intense persuasiveness.

"We do not believe that the assistance for which we ask would be assistance of any kind whatever to the enemy.

"Where adults are used to further the efforts of the German war machine, the Germans see that they are well fed. The people we are seeking to assist are those who are not helped by the Germans, those we hope to rely on in the future, whatever the date may be.

"To follow the policy that we are recommending is obviously good business. When the war comes to an end, unless we now do something about it all our friendly populations are going to be down and out, and starving, and they will hate us and be quite unable to govern Europe. I can imagine the awful bitterness which will prevail in the hearts of the parents of children as a result of suffering, and in many cases death."

Mr. T. Edmund Harvey said, "We have concluded that at least one-third of the young persons in Belgium are suffering from tuberculosis.

"Are we to do nothing to help this tragic situation? The Minister who was seated on that bench an hour or two ago said, in dealing with the problem of tuberculosis in our country, that it requires a full standard of living to combat the disease. Do my honorable friends who listened to that debate see the irony of our saying that of the tuberculosis sufferers in our own country and, at the same time refusing not to give ourselves, but to allow others the opportunity of giving for the benefit of the women and children of Belgium."

Mr. Harold Nicholson said:

"I believe the only way we can get total victory is by total war. I do not wish to embarrass in any way the Government of which I am a most ardent supporter.

"I was a few days ago in Sweden, and I had occasion to speak to and interview a great many earnest and intelligent men who since the beginning of the war have devoted their experience and their energies to a study of the nutrition problem in occupied Europe and to the means by which malnutrition could be at least alleviated. I found it difficult to meet the arguments they put to me \* \* \*. I racked my brains to think of the arguments ministers have in the past given me, hoping that I should find in them some armor-piercing javelins which would confound and utterly rout my Swedish critics. I searched, and what did I find in the palm of my hand? Not a javelin, not even a pointed dart, but just a handful of dust. They said to me:

"Do your Government, do the House of Commons, know the conditions of Belgium and Greece? Do they see the vital statistics? Do they know the tuberculosis figures? Have they had the facts about child welfare?" "Yes," I said, "I think they have all the information." Then they said, "Is it that they mistrust the Swedish Red Cross or the Swiss Red Cross? Is it that they have no confidence in the international arrangements that we have made?" "No," I said, "the Swedish Red Cross and the Swiss Red Cross are regarded in England with the deepest respect and admiration." They then said, \* \* \*. "Is the House of Commons aware of what a tiny little

scheme we have? Do they not realize that we can provide the ships, and the money, and the foodstuff, and that it is only the navicerts that are spoiling what we wish to do?" "Yes," I said, "the House of Commons knows that." Then they said, "What is the reason?" I said, "There may be reasons of which I am unaware," and they replied, "Well, they must be very strange reasons since, to us, the attitude of your Government in this matter is not in harmony with the high repute which Great Britain in these years has won."

"There is a German policy. It is a deliberate policy, \* \* \* with the most consummate strategy, with incomparable efficiency. It is the policy of so debilitating the populations of occupied countries that they will be unable to resist. It is even more fiendish than that. It is the policy of so debilitating those populations that even the generations yet to be born will be incapable of resisting the future encroachments of the herrenvolk.

"If he—the Minister of Economic Warfare—accepts our scheme, then surely he will be giving life, and the hope of life, not only to the present population but, as I have said, to the children yet unborn in those countries. If he does not do that, then I say he will be disregarding what I hope is the conscience of this House. He is disregarding what I imagine is the conscience of the people of this country. And he is disregarding what I know to be the conscience of the neutral world."

Note a few significant sentences from the speech of Sir Peter Bennett:

"I have had to try and explain the attitude of our Government first of all to some good friends of this country in America, and I, frankly, found it impossible. Then I have had to try to explain it to my own constituents. I have had interviews with the ministers, and I have tried to go back and reassure my constituents with what I have been told in answer to their questions, but I found it quite impossible to convince them that those reasons were really sound."

Here are some excerpts from the address of Mr. William Brown:

"Germany is not going to be defeated by starving the children of our allies \* \* \*. the whole strategy of Germany was devised either for victory now, or the certainty of victory next time, by so defeating, not merely the military, but the civilian strength, that what they cannot do today, they might hope to do some years hence \* \* \* to have an eye to the future because, believe me, if Europe is to be rebuilt on a basis that will endure, one of the first things we have to inject into Europe is the spirit of humanity and common goodness, the lack of which is our chief charge against the enemy whom we are now fighting."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE subsequently said: Mr. President, in connection with the action of the Senate on Calendar No. 633, Senate Resolution 100, I ask unanimous consent that I may insert in the RECORD an article which I wrote, *Starving Europe and the Next World War*, which appears in the December 27 issue of the *Progressive*.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### STARVING EUROPE AND THE NEXT WORLD WAR

(By Senator ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, Jr.)

Four grim winters have already taken their awful toll among the ravaged peoples of occupied Europe since this war began, and now a fifth, probably the grimmest of them all, is upon them.

Disease and malnutrition are on the march, and like invisible claws of a giant pincers movement they are moving in to destroy the helpless civilians, women, and

children who are imprisoned in Hitler's European fortress.

It is estimated by Belgian officials that 20 percent of the Belgian population will perish by the end of next year. It is estimated that in Poland the war will destroy 50 percent of the population.

In Belgium the most reliable estimates to be had indicate that tuberculosis has increased 800 percent since May 1940.

Thirty-five percent of Belgium's 2,300,000 children are reported tubercular now, and 40 percent threatened.

The alarming increase of contagious disease in Holland is reported to have resulted in a German order to members of its armed forces instructing them to keep away from theaters and other public gathering places.

#### BREAD ALONE ISN'T ENOUGH

The reason for these horrible conditions is not hard to find. There is unquestionably a lack of medical care and supplies to combat disease, but it is the lack of proper food that has made the peoples of occupied Europe helpless to resist the inroads of disease.

Generally speaking, the children in occupied Europe have been forced to get along on about a third of the food we consider necessary for American children. In other words, what our children eat for breakfast is equivalent to the ration that is allowed to children in the occupied countries for the entire day.

In some countries it is worse than in others. Growing children need fats, minerals, and other food elements which adults can do without temporarily, at least, if necessary. It is these fats and other critical food elements that are scarcest. Bread alone is not enough.

In Poland the daily ration of adults last January was composed of 210 grams of flour and bread, 350 grams of potatoes, 15 grams of sugar, 20 grams of meat, and 5 grams of fat. A gram is approximately one-thirtieth of an ounce.

Compare that with the normal American diet which includes on the average 243 grams of bread and cereals, 217 grams of meat, fish, and eggs, 340 grams of milk and cream, 134 grams of butter, cheese, and other fats, 376 grams of vegetables and potatoes, 276 grams of fruit, and 142 grams of sugar and sirup.

#### THE SEEDS OF REVENGE

The situation in France, Norway, and some of the other occupied countries is slightly better than in Poland, but it is desperate in all of them. In Norway the daily ration of meat has been only 7 grams although it provides for approximately 50 grams of fats. This is a better fats ration than the Polish people have but it is still less than half the amount in the normal American diet.

The medical service of the Red Cross reports that the legal rations of fats in Belgium are from 20 to 85 percent deficient as compared with average needs of the different age groups. The deficiencies are less in the case of younger children because an effort has been made to take the fats away from the adult diet and give them to the children, but nevertheless the ration is 60 percent deficient in the 6-14 age group and 85 percent deficient in the 14-18 age group.

The consequences of malnutrition cannot be adequately measured in terms of deaths alone. The dangers of broken bodies and twisted minds among those that live are just as horrible to contemplate, and more far reaching in their effect.

Let it not be forgotten that the seeds of revenge that finally bore the bitter fruit of Naziism were planted in the hearts of the German people during the years of blockade, despair, and devastation following the last war, culminating in the inflationary debacle of 1923.

#### EXAMPLE OF GREECE

In the name of common humanity and common sense America and the other United

Nations must offer its help to these innocent victims, the women and children of those occupied countries under the Nazi heel.

For 3 years we have been talking about it, but little has been accomplished except in Greece. Britain has taken the position that to send food to these starving people would defeat the military effectiveness of the blockade, and our State Department has in the past weakly acquiesced.

The success of the relief program in Greece, however, has demonstrated that it can be done in other occupied countries without aiding the enemy one iota. The National Committee on Food for the Small Democracies, under the leadership of former President Hoover, undertook in 1940 and 1941 to work out a plan to provide relief for the people of Belgium, but the British refused to approve it.

The efforts of various other groups in the occupied countries have been almost negligible, and the result is that the Allies are still withholding any effective help from these men, women, and children.

The military argument that is used against the proposals to send food to these helpless victims of the war overlooks the admitted facts of the success achieved in handling the relief shipments to Greece. It overlooks also the admitted fact that 7,000 tons of food per month are going to prisoners of war in Germany itself with no appreciable loss to the enemy.

#### IT CAN BE DONE

If methods can be worked out whereby the delivery of food can be made to prisoners of war in Germany without aiding the German war effort, and if the Swiss and Swedish commission handling Greek relief can deliver from 18,000 to 20,000 tons of foodstuffs to the people of Greece without aiding the Nazis, it can be done in the other countries.

Greek relief is supervised by a joint Swiss-Swedish neutral commission of 30, and aided by 3,000 local Greek committees in Greece itself. The food is shipped in Swedish ships, and passage is arranged for the ships through the Allied blockade through advance understandings.

To prevent Germany from gaining any advantage from the importation of food into Greece, the neutral governments of Switzerland and Sweden first obtained guaranties that Germany would take no foodstuffs out of Greece.

Thus since the relief authorities can make sure that the imported food goes to the Greeks for whom it is intended, and by agreement closely watched there is no opportunity for Germany to remove whatever other food might be available in the country, it does not break the blockade on Germany's war effort.

It does, however, extend to the children of war-torn Europe a helping hand which may be able to stifle the otherwise inevitable flames of bitterness and hate that may again break out in another world conflagration 20 years from now when Europe's children of today become its leaders of tomorrow.

#### PROVISIONAL FUR SEAL AGREEMENT OF 1942

The bill (H. R. 2924) to give effect to the Provisional Fur Seal Agreement of 1942 between the United States of America and Canada, to protect the first seals of the Pribilof Islands, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY—INCREASE OF EXPENDITURE LIMIT

The resolution (S. Res. 136) submitted by Mr. Van Nuys on April 14, 1943, and reported from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of

the Senate on the calendar day December 21, 1943, was considered and agreed to as follows:

*Resolved*, That the amount authorized to be expended by the Committee on the Judiciary, or any subcommittee thereof, pursuant to Senate Resolution 35, agreed to January 14, 1943, is hereby increased by \$3,000, such additional amount to be used for paying expenses of said committee or subcommittees thereof, in connection with hearings and investigations with respect to judicial nominations referred to said committee.

#### PROTECTION OF THE COINS OF THE UNITED STATES

The bill (H. R. 3408) to amend chapter 7 of the Criminal Code was announced as next in order.

Mr. DANAHER. I ask that the bill go over.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold the objection?

Mr. DANAHER. I am glad to withhold the objection.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, the title of the bill is not very illuminating and therefore I should like to have the RECORD show what the amendment of chapter 7 of the Criminal Code means.

This is a bill to extend the protection of legislation over the coins of the United States. Some protection is afforded at the present time, but it is inadequate. This bill would make it a crime to "manufacture, sell, offer, or advertise for sale, or expose or keep with intent to furnish or sell, or shall cause or procure to be manufactured, furnished, sold, offered, or advertised for sale, any token, slug, disk, or other device similar in size and shape to any of the lawful coins of the United States, with knowledge or reason to believe that such tokens, slugs, disks, or other devices may be used unlawfully or fraudulently to procure anything of value, or use or enjoyment of any property or service from any automatic merchandise vending machine, postage-stamp machine, turnstile, fare box, coin-box telephone, parking meter, or other receptacle, depository, or contrivance, designed to receive or to be operated by lawful coins of the United States."

I do not intend to make a speech on this bill, but I call attention to the fact that the evidence shows that very large damage is being suffered currently.

According to the report of the House committee, which was corroborated by the evidence given at the hearing of the subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee:

A recent survey conducted by the National Automatic Merchandising Association reveals that the losses by use of slugs and tokens in service and merchandise machines amounts to approximately \$5,000,000 annually.

There is more in the report showing the need for the legislation. I do not know what the objection of the Senator from Connecticut may be, but, in any event, I do want this explanation to appear in the RECORD at this time.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I concur in the objectives stated by the Senator from Vermont and understand that the evidence sustains the plain need for the legislation. I was present in the Judiciary Committee when the bill was under consideration and I am entirely

cognizant of the factual background which has been explained by the Senator from Vermont.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that there are two particulars which will necessitate our further attention to this bill. One is that since we had it under consideration the Office of Price Administration has prepared a form of token which is to be used in lieu of ration stamps under certain given circumstances, and there are millions upon millions of them in process of distribution at this time. Consequently the impact of the proposed legislation upon the legitimate production of tokens for use by another agency of the United States, and which will have the widest possible distribution among all our citizenry, is a phase of this matter which we must consider, for we have not gone into it.

Mr. AUSTIN. Will the Senator from Connecticut yield?

Mr. DANAHER. I yield.

Mr. AUSTIN. The Senator may not be familiar with the fact that in the preparation of the bill the Office of Price Administration was consulted. I was informed by a witness that a letter was written to him with respect to the type of slugs which were to be used, by which it appeared that the diameter and thickness of the token would be such as probably not to cause any damage.

I happened to be chairman of the subcommittee having jurisdiction of the bill, and when I saw the notice in the press that the Office of Price Administration intended to use coins, of which they published a picture, I immediately called the Director on the telephone and talked with him about it. He said he thought that their device would not offend the law. I told him definitely that it probably would, and I suspended decision in this matter. The committee withheld its action so as to give the Office of Price Administration an opportunity to come forward and make any case they desired to make as to why they should be permitted to manufacture a spurious coin which would operate in telephone boxes and some of the other devices, such as parking meters; but they never came near, and never asked for a hearing.

Mr. DANAHER. Mr. President, I yielded too soon to my distinguished colleague from Vermont, for had I continued I would have pointed out that the tokens of the O. P. A. are entitled to at least as much protection as the coins, in view of the intended use to which the tokens are to be put; and, in view of the fact that these tokens are to be made simply of fiber, and not of the type of metal alloy which goes into coins, the possibility of their fabrication by counterfeiters is something to be reckoned with.

Therefore, Mr. President, in the direction of perfecting the bill, and extending its protections to the fiber coins or tokens of the O. P. A., further consideration can and it seems to me should be had of this matter, to the end, for example, that in line 11 on page 1, after the reference to a device "similar in size and shape to any of the lawful coins of the United States," there should be



added "or any device or token utilized by an agency of the United States Government in the protection of the distribution of foodstuffs." Therefore, Mr. President, we would extend rather than narrow the bill, in the contemplation to which I have reference.

The Senator from Vermont and I are not apart at all in what we want to have done. It is merely a case of making the bill sufficiently inclusive. I rather fancy that we can very properly amend the bill, and that the Senator will concur with me in the need for the amendment; and that we can join, with the permission of the majority leader, in taking the matter up in due course.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I was about to suggest that if the bill is to go over, it might as well go over now.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard, and the bill will be passed over.

#### PUNISHMENT FOR KILLING OR ASSAULTING FEDERAL OFFICERS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1227) to amend section 1 of the act providing punishment for killing or assaulting of Federal officers, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, on page 1, line 9, after the name "Coast Guard," to strike out "any member of the auxiliary military police of the Army of the United States," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 1 of the act of May 18, 1934 (ch. 299, 48 Stat. 780), as amended by the act of June 13, 1940 (ch. 359, 54 Stat. 391; U. S. C., title 18, sec. 253), be, and it is hereby, further amended by omitting the words "man of the Coast Guard," following the word "enlisted," and inserting in place thereof the words "person of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### INCREASE IN COMPENSATION OF CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 1658) to extend for 1 year the date of termination of Public Law 22, dated April 1, 1943, entitled "To provide for a temporary increase in compensation for certain employees of the District of Columbia government and the White House Police force," was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 2 of Public Law 22, approved April 1, 1943, be amended to read as follows:

"This act shall take effect as of December 1, 1942, and shall terminate on June 30, 1945, or such earlier date as the Congress by concurrent resolution may prescribe."

#### SALE OF FISH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The bill (S. 1641) to amend the Code of the District of Columbia providing for the sale of fish of the shad or herring species, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 898 of the District of Columbia Code, approved March 3, 1901, be amended to read as follows:

"It shall be unlawful for any person to have in possession or expose for sale in the District of Columbia, between the 10th day of June and the 30th day of November, both inclusive, in any year, any fresh fish of the shad or herring species."

#### AUTHORITY TO COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TO CONVEY LAND

The bill (S. 1657) to amend an act entitled "An act to empower the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to convey land," was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the act entitled "An act to empower the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to convey land," approved April 28, 1922, be, and it is hereby, amended by striking out the period and adding the following words: "to the credit of the District of Columbia."

#### PNEUMATIC TUBE TRANSMISSION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3916) to permit the construction and use of certain pipe lines for pneumatic-tube transmission in the District of Columbia, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, with amendments in section 1, page 2, line 2, before the word "side", to strike out "north" and insert "south"; in line 5, after the word "successors", to strike out "and" and insert "or"; in section 2, page 2, line 21, after the word "successors", to strike out "and" and insert "or"; on page 3, line 1, after "successors", to strike out "and" and insert "or"; and in section 3, page 3, after line 6, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 4. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is expressly reserved.

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

#### WADE BROS.

The bill (H. R. 3504) for the relief of Wade Bros., a partnership composed of M. J., G. W., and Ovid Wade, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### HOWARD L. PEMBERTON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1409) for the relief of Howard L. Pemberton, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of" to strike out "\$2,387.20" and insert "\$1,959.20", and at the end of the bill to insert a proviso, so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Howard L. Pemberton, Kalamazoo, Mich., the sum of \$1,959.20. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims of the said Howard L. Pemberton against the United States because of damage to his airplane which was struck on June 14, 1943, while parked at Lambert Field, St. Louis, Mo., by a United States Navy airplane taxiing across

such field: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### LAFAYETTE GIBSON

The bill (H. R. 1442) for the relief of Lafayette Gibson was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### NELS J. PEDERSEN

The bill (S. 1358) for the relief of Nels J. Pedersen, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Nels J. Pedersen, of Vancouver, Wash., a sum equal to the amount which would have been paid to him as compensation for services rendered as an employee of the Bonneville Power Administration from July 16 to July 28, 1942, and for accumulated annual leave from July 28 to August 17, 1942, if such payment had not been prohibited because of his not being a citizen of the United States, the said Nels J. Pedersen having obtained such employment and rendered such services while under the bona fide but erroneous impression that he had become a naturalized citizen by taking an oath of allegiance to the United States before an officer of the United States Army while serving with the military forces of the United States during the First World War: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

#### ESTATE OF JENNIE I. WESTON

The bill (H. R. 3153) for the relief of the estate of Jennie I. Weston was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### PETER A. GAWALIS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1594) for the relief of Peter A. Gawalis, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 7, after the word "injuries," to insert the words "and property damage."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

#### OSWALD L. SAWYER

The bill (H. R. 2690) for the relief of Oswald L. Sawyer, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## EDWARD H. SMITH

The bill (H. R. 213) for the relief of Edward H. Smith, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## FRED HUNTER

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1637), for the relief of Fred Hunter, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$4,000" and insert "\$3,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

## ETHEL COHEN

The bill (H. R. 1854) for the relief of Ethel Cohen was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## J. E. MCCOY AND SON

The bill (H. R. 1872) for the relief of J. E. McCoy and Son, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## JOHN SIMS

The bill (H. R. 600) for the relief of John Sims was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## CHARLES R. HOOPER

The bill (S. 2075) for the relief of Charles R. Hooper was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## J. C. AND VASSIE LEE DAVIDSON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1334) for the relief of J. C. and Vassie Lee Davidson, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 7, after the words "sum of" to strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$3,760.60", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to J. C. Davidson and his wife, Vassie Lee Davidson, of Ozark, Ala., the sum of \$3,760.60, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for the death of their daughter, Verlie Lee Davidson, a minor, who, upon alighting from a school bus, was fatally injured when struck by a United States Army truck on the Enterprise-Dothan Highway, about 1½ miles from the Providence Church, Clayhatchee, Dale County, Ala., on May 13, 1943: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

## RELIEF OF THE STATE OF OREGON

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1047) for the relief of the State of Oregon, Department of Forestry of the State of Oregon, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 2, line 9, after the name "Polk County Forest Protective Association", to insert "Northwest Oregon Forest Fire Association."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

## PENSIONS FOR HELPLESS CHILDREN

The bill (S. 662) to authorize pensions for certain physically or mentally helpless children, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, under the general pension law and service pensions law, pension to or in behalf of a child terminates when the child attains the age of 16. The law provides, however, that the payment of pension may be continued after the age of 16 to a child who was pensioned or entitled to pension in its own right or with the mother if such child was insane, idiotic, or otherwise physically or mentally helpless at the date of attaining the age of 16. Payments of pension continue during the period of helplessness. Unless a helpless child was pensioned or entitled to pension in its own right or with the mother before attaining the age of 16, pension may not be authorized under a ruling holding that there is no provision of law by which a pension may be continued to a child who did not have a pensionable status prior to attaining the age of 16.

The purpose of the bill is to secure that right.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the bill does not change the basis on which pensions are paid?

Mr. TUNNELL. No. It makes it possible for those who were not pensionable at the time in question to obtain the benefit of the law.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HAYDEN in the chair). Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 662) to authorize pensions for certain physically or mentally helpless children, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That hereafter pension under the general and service pension laws pertaining to service prior to April 21, 1898, and under the laws reenacted by Public Law No. 269, Seventy-fourth Congress, August 13, 1935, shall be allowed to or for any person otherwise entitled as a physically or mentally helpless child regardless of his or her age at the time of death of the veteran or date of filing claim: *Provided,* That such person was insane, idiotic, or otherwise physically or mentally helpless at the date of attaining the age of 16 years and the help-

less condition exists at the date of filing claim. Payments of pension shall continue during the period of helplessness, except that payments shall be discontinued as of the date preceding the marriage of a helpless child, and when pension is properly discontinued by reason of marriage it shall not thereafter be recommenced. This act shall not be so construed as to reduce any pension under any act, public or private.

## AMENDMENT OF PART II OF VETERANS' REGULATION NO. 1 (A)

The bill (S. 698) to amend part II of the veterans regulation No. 1 (a) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a), part II, be amended by adding thereto a new paragraph, numbered paragraph IV, to read as follows:

"IV. For the purposes of paragraph I hereof, as amended, any person who, on or after August 27, 1940, and prior to termination of the present hostilities, has applied or shall hereafter apply for enlistment or enrollment in the active military or naval forces and who was or shall be provisionally accepted and directed or ordered to report to a place for final acceptance into such military or naval service, or who was or is selected for service and after reporting pursuant to the call of his local board and prior to rejection, or who after being called in the Federal service as a member of the National Guard but before being enrolled for the Federal service suffered or shall suffer an injury or a disease in line of duty and not the result of his own misconduct, will be considered to have incurred such disability in active military or naval service: *Provided,* That payments of pension under the terms of this paragraph shall not be effective prior to the date of enactment of this amendment."

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I should like to have an explanation of Senate bill 698, Calendar 665.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That bill has been passed.

Mr. BYRD. I ask unanimous consent that the votes by which the bill was passed be reconsidered, in order that we may have an explanation of it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the votes are reconsidered, and the Chair understands that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. TUNNELL] will make an explanation of the bill.

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, the purpose of the bill is to provide a pensionable status for persons and the dependents of persons who incurred disability or death in line of duty prior to final induction or acceptance for active military or naval service. The proposed legislation is similar to existing law applicable to those who incurred disability or death prior to the completion of entry into active service during World War No. 1. The bill would cover claims for disability or death occurring during the period from August 27, 1940, and prior to termination of hostilities in the present war. August 27, 1940, is the date of approval of Public Resolution No. 96, Seventy-sixth Congress, authorizing the President to order members and units of reserve components and retired personnel of the Regular Army into active military service. While the bill would be effective from August 27, 1940, payments of



pension could not be made for any period prior to the date of enactment of this measure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 698) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### VETERANS OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN AND CERTAIN OTHER WARS

The bill (H. R. 2350) to liberalize the service pension laws relating to veterans of the War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, and the China Relief Expedition, and their dependents, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, the Senator who was formerly chairman of the Committee on Pensions tells me he had prepared a speech dealing with the measure, but he says he cannot deliver it, so I will try to make an explanation of the measure.

The bill amends existing law, and its purpose is to increase the rates of service pension payable to certain veterans and the widows of veterans of the War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, and China Relief Expedition, so as to make them correspond with the rate of pension payable to veterans and the widows of veterans of the Civil War. The bill would also extend the marriage limitation date from September 1, 1922, to January 1, 1938.

The existing law provides a service pension of \$60 a month for a veteran of the War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, or China Relief Expedition who has attained the age of 65, or, regardless of age, if he is totally disabled. Such pension is payable to veterans who served 90 days or more from April 21, 1898, to July 4, 1902, and who have been honorably discharged, or who, having served less than 90 days, were discharged for disability incurred in the service in line of duty. Section 1 of this bill would increase the rate of service pension payable for age 65 or total disability from \$60 to \$75 a month. The average age of these veterans is 69 years. Civil War veterans were granted a service pension of \$75 a month regardless of age by the act of June 9, 1930. Both Civil War and Spanish War veterans now receive \$100 a month if their physical condition is such as to require the aid and attendance of another person.

To be entitled to a service pension under the act of May 1, 1926, a widow or a former widow must have married the veteran prior to September 1, 1922. Section 2 of H. R. 2350 amends such law by striking out the date "September 1, 1922" and inserting in lieu thereof the date "January 1, 1938."

Under the existing law, the widows and former widows of such veterans receive a service pension of \$30 a month regardless of age. Section 3 of the pending bill would increase such pension to \$40 a month at age 65, and would provide a

pension of \$50 a month to a widow or former widow who was the wife of the veteran during the period of his service. Civil War widows receive a service pension of \$30 a month—the same as now granted to the widows provided for under the pending bill—which is increased to \$40 at age 70. The widow or former widow who was the wife of the veteran during his Civil War service receives \$50 a month, which rate was granted by the act of July 3, 1926. The increase from \$30 to \$40 a month was granted to Civil War widows by the act of June 9, 1930.

The purpose of the pending measure is to place them on practically the same basis.

Mr. BYRD. Do I correctly understand the Senator to say that the bill puts the pension paid with respect to the Spanish War on the same basis as the Civil War?

Mr. TUNNELL. On the same basis as the Civil War, yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2350) to liberalize the service pension laws relating to veterans of the War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, and China Relief Expedition, and their dependents, which had been reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment at the end of the bill to insert a new section, as follows:

Sec. 4 The act of May 1, 1926 (44 Stat. 382-384; U. S. C., title 38, secs. 364-364f), is hereby amended by adding a new section thereto numbered nine, to read as follows:

"Sec. 9 No pension or increase in pension shall hereafter be allowed to the widow of a veteran of the War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, or the China Relief Expedition, under any law, unless there was continuous cohabitation from the date of marriage to the date of death with the person who served except where there was a separation which was due to the misconduct of or procured by the person who served, without the fault of the widow: *Provided*, That this section shall not be construed so as to discontinue any pension granted prior to the enactment of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

#### PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS WHO SERVED IN THE INDIAN WARS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 85) to amend the act of March 3, 1927, entitled "An act granting pensions to certain soldiers who served in the Indian wars from 1817 to 1898, and for other purposes," which had been reported from the Committee on Pensions, with amendments, on page 3, line 11, after the word "month" to strike out the colon and the words "And provided further, That no one while an inmate of the United States Soldiers' Home or of any National or State soldiers' home, and while the Government of the United States contributes toward defraying the expense incurred in providing such in-

mate with domiciliary care shall be paid more than \$50 per month under this act;" and on page 6, after line 12, to strike out:

Sec. 5. Section 5 of the act of March 3, 1927 (U. S. C., title 38, sec. 381d, 44 Stat. 1363), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 5. No agent, attorney, or other person shall, directly or indirectly, solicit, contract for, charge, or receive any fee or compensation for preparing or assisting in the preparation of the necessary papers in the application to the Veterans' Administration for benefits under this act. Any person who shall, directly or indirectly, solicit, contract for, charge, or receive any fee or compensation for such preparation or assistance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and each and every offense shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment at hard labor for not more than 2 years, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

#### BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 2795) to amend the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, to provide for the more efficient utilization and disposition of Government property other than land or buildings and facilities or fixtures appurtenant thereto, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GEORGE. Let the bill go over.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, is this bill calendar No. 668?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is.

Mr. WHITE. At the instance of a Senator temporarily absent, I ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

#### AMENDMENT OF PUERTO RICO CIVIL GOVERNMENT ACT — BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1407) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Puerto Rico and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1917, as amended, and known as the Organic Act of Puerto Rico, was announced as next in order.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Let the bill be passed over.

Mr. BYRD. I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I wonder whether the Senators who requested that the bill be passed over will defer their request long enough to enable me to make an explanation?

Mr. VANDENBERG. Very well.

Mr. BYRD. I withhold my objection.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Senate bill 1407 is the result of the appointment by the President, last spring, of a civilian committee or commission composed of officials of the Federal Government and citizens of Puerto Rico, for the purpose of making suggestions for the reorganization of the Organic Act of Puerto Rico. The committee or commission, as perhaps it is better termed, worked diligently in the city of Washington and in Puerto Rico.

As a result of its work, Senate bill 1407 was introduced and referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs. From that committee a subcommittee of five Senators was appointed. I happened to be selected as chairman of the subcommittee. With me also worked the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER]. We held long hearings. We listened to many witnesses. Eventually, after a great deal of hard work, the subcommittee unanimously reported to the full committee the bill which has now been reached on the calendar. The bill was then again explained to the entire Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, and the full committee in turn reported the bill to the Senate.

I feel that there are no particular reasons why the bill should not be considered at this time. Its purposes are simple.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. I have no objection whatever to having the Senate consider the bill, except I do not think it should be considered under the 5-minute rule. The bill proposes very important legislation. I do not know that I am at all opposed to it, but I cannot believe it can be adequately discussed and considered under the 5-minute rule which applies to the reading of measures on the consent calendar. That is the only reason why I made the objection.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield.

Mr. BONE. Is it in order for me, as a member of the committee, to move that the 5-minute rule be suspended so that more time may be available to Senators who desire to inquire about the bill?

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I do not think that can be done.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That cannot be done under the unanimous-consent agreement for consideration of measures on the calendar to which there is no objection.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I do not wish to interrupt the consideration of the measures on the calendar. However, I think the calendar will be concluded in a short time. So perhaps it would be better to let the bill go over until the conclusion of the consideration of measures on the calendar. Then I shall move to have the bill made the pending business. I think we can dispose of it today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection being heard, the bill will be passed over.

W. E. DOWDELL AND JUNE DOWDELL

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1563) for the relief of W. E. Dowdell and June Dowdell, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with an amendment, on page 1, line 5, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$2,125.03", and insert "\$1,700", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the

Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,700 to W. E. Dowdell and June Dowdell, of 722 West Thirty-eighth Street, Houston, Tex., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for property damages sustained as a result of a United States Army airplane, bearing No. 41-16175 on the tail structure, crashed into their residence at 722 West Thirty-eighth Street, Garden Oaks, Houston, Tex., on February 7, 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LLOYD L. JOHNSON AND P. B. HUME

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3157) for the relief of Lloyd L. Johnson and P. B. Hume, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with an amendment, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$1,500" and insert "\$2,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

REBECCA COLLINS AND W. W. COLLINS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 891) for the relief of Rebecca Collins and W. W. Collins, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims with amendments, on page 1, line 6, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$2,000" and insert "\$1,000"; and in line 7, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$3,000" and insert "\$1,500", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Rebecca Collins, of Wise, Va., the sum of \$1,000, and to W. W. Collins, of Wise, Va., the sum of \$1,500, in full satisfaction of their respective claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries and property damage sustained by them as the result of an accident which occurred when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a truck used by the Work Projects Administration in Norton, Va., on February 9, 1942: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MRS. DONALD B. JOHNSTON

The bill (H. R. 1934) for the relief of Mrs. Donald B. Johnston was considered,

ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TOM S. STEED

The bill (H. R. 2691) for the relief of Tom S. Steed was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SPENCER MEEKS

The bill (H. R. 3332) for the relief of Spencer Meeks was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FREDERICK LEE LITTLEFIELD

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1835) for the relief of Frederick Lee Littlefield, which had been reported from the Committee on Claims, with amendments, on page 1, line 5, after the words "appropriated, to", to insert "the estate of"; in line 6, after the word "Littlefield", to strike out "of Hyannis, Massachusetts"; and in line 8, after the words "sustained by", to strike out "him", and insert "Frederick Lee Littlefield, of Hyannis, Massachusetts."

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act for the relief of the estate of Frederick Lee Littlefield."

VERN M. STANCHFIELD

The bill (S. 1549) for the relief of Vern M. Stanchfield was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Vern M. Stanchfield, of Wise River, Mont., the sum of \$75, in full satisfaction of his claim against the United States for compensation for the loss of his horse, which was destroyed because of injuries received by it while under rental to an employee of the Department of the Interior for use in the performance of his official duties: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

KERNAN R. CUNNINGHAM

The bill (H. R. 547) for the relief of Kernan R. Cunningham was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RUTH E. P. PHILLIPS, ETC.

The bill (H. R. 2804) for the relief of Ruth E. P. Phillips, as executrix of the estate of Amos Russell Phillips, deceased, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM M. TUCKER AND NELDA M. TUCKER

The bill (H. R. 2639) for the relief of William M. Tucker and Nelda M. Tucker



was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LT. COL. CHARLES H. MORHOUSE

The bill (H. R. 3329) for the relief of Lt. Col. Charles H. Morhouse was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PACIFIC DRYDOCK & REPAIR CO., INC.

The bill (H. R. 610) for the relief of Pacific Drydock & Repair Co., Inc., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES T. ROGERS

The bill (H. R. 3001) for the relief of James T. Rogers was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COMPACT OR AGREEMENT FOR DIVISION OF WATERS OF THE YELLOWSTONE RIVER

The bill (S. 1387) to extend the time within which the States of Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming may negotiate and enter into a compact or agreement for division of the waters of the Yellowstone River was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the act entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to the States of Montana and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact or agreement for division of the waters of the Yellowstone River", approved August 2, 1937 (50 Stat. 551), as amended and extended by the act entitled "An Act granting the consent of Congress to the States of Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact or agreement for division of the waters of the Yellowstone River", approved June 15, 1940 (54 Stat. 399), is further amended by striking out "June 1, 1943" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 1, 1947."

CAPT. S. E. MCCARTY

The bill (S. 1632) for the relief of Capt. S. E. McCarty (Supply Corps), United States Navy, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$388.25 to reimburse Capt. S. E. McCarty (Supply Corps), United States Navy, for the value of personal property lost or damaged by a storm on August 17, 1942, which flooded Government quarters occupied by him at the United States Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R. I.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

TITLES FOR HEADS OF STAFF DEPARTMENTS OF UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

The bill (S. 1653) to provide titles for heads of staff departments of the United States Marine Corps, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be en-

grossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That hereafter officers serving as heads of the Paymaster's Department and the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Marine Corps shall have the title of "The Paymaster General of the Marine Corps" and "The Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps," respectively.

Sec. 2. All laws or parts of laws now in force relating to the staff departments of the United States Marine Corps, except as provided in section 1 of this act, shall remain in full force and effect.

SGT. MAJ. RICHARD SHAKER

The bill (S. 1676) for the relief of Sgt. Maj. Richard Shaker, United States Marine Corps, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Sergeant Major Shaker, United States Marine Corps, the sum of \$85, which sum represents the value of a radio lost while in the custody of the Marine Corps authorities at Quantico, Va.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

LT. (JR. GR.) NEWT A. SMITH

The bill (S. 1677) for the relief of Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Newt A. Smith, United States Naval Reserve, for the value of personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire occurring on August 11, 1943, in quarters occupied by him in the armory of Aviation Free Gunnery Unit, Dam Neck, Va., was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$272.50 to reimburse Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Newt A. Smith, United States Naval Reserve, for the value of personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire occurring on August 11, 1943, in quarters occupied by him in the armory of the Aviation Free Gunnery Unit, Dam Neck, Va.: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

REIMBURSEMENT OF CERTAIN MARINE CORPS PERSONNEL FOR LOSS OF PROPERTY

The bill (S. 1681) to provide for reimbursement of certain Marine Corps personnel attached to Marine Utility Squadron 152 for personal property lost or damaged as the result of a fire in officers' quarters on February 9, 1943, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for

a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sum or sums, amounting in the aggregate not to exceed \$1,483.36, as may be required by the Secretary of the Navy to reimburse, under such regulations as he may prescribe, certain Marine Corps personnel for the value of personal property lost or damaged in a fire that destroyed quarters assigned to certain officers of Marine Utility Squadron 152 on February 9, 1943: *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

RENEWAL OF CORPORATE SURETY BONDS FOR OFFICERS AND MEN OF ARMED FORCES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1647) to amend the act of March 2, 1895, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, with an amendment, on page 1, line 9, after the words "enlisted men of the", to insert "Army," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 5 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1895 (28 Stat. 807), as amended by an act approved March 8, 1928 (45 Stat. 247), is further amended by inserting in the third line of the proviso as it appears on page 247 of volume 45 of the United States Statutes at Large, after the word "employees" the following: "and bonded officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADDITIONAL SHIP-REPAIR FACILITIES FOR THE NAVY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1668) authorizing appropriations for the United States Navy for additional ship-repair facilities, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, with an amendment, on page 2, after line 5, to insert:

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Navy from time to time, but not less frequently than every 60 days, shall transmit to the Congress a full report of all acquisitions of land, by lease or otherwise, effected under the authority of this act.

So as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$130,000,000 for essential equipment and facilities at either private or public plants for repairing, altering, or converting any vessel operated by the Navy or the War Shipping Administration or being prepared for the use of either.

Sec. 2. The authority herein granted shall include the authority to acquire lands at such locations as the Secretary of the Navy may deem best suited to the purpose of the authority herein contained, erect or extend

buildings, acquire the necessary machinery and equipment, and shall be in addition to all authority heretofore granted for these purposes.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Navy from time to time, but not less frequently than every 60 days, shall transmit to the Congress a full report of all acquisitions of land, by lease or otherwise, effected under the authority of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS AND BEQUESTS FOR UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

The bill (S. 1640) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept gifts and bequests for the United States Naval Academy, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized in his discretion to accept, receive, hold, administer, and expend gifts and bequests of personal property, from individuals or others, for the benefit of, or for use in connection with, the United States Naval Academy.

SEC. 2. Gifts or bequests of money or the proceeds from sales of other property received as gifts shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States under the title "United States Naval Academy general gift fund," and any funds so deposited shall be subject to disbursement by the Secretary of the Navy for the benefit or use of the United States Naval Academy subject to the terms and conditions of the acceptance of any particular gift or bequest.

SEC. 3. Gifts and bequests accepted by the Secretary of the Navy under authority of this act shall be exempt from all Federal taxes.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, upon request of the Secretary of the Navy, to invest, reinvest, or retain investments of the money or securities composing the United States Naval Academy general gift fund, or any part thereof, deposited in the Treasury pursuant to section 2 of this act, in securities of the United States Government or in securities guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States Government. The interest and profits accruing from such securities may be deposited to the credit of the United States Naval Academy general gift fund, and will be available for disbursement as provided in section 2 of this act.

#### COMPACT RELATING TO WATERS OF THE BELLE FOURCHE RIVER BASIN

The bill (H. R. 2580) to grant the consent of Congress to a compact entered into by the States of South Dakota and Wyoming relating to the waters of the Belle Fourche River Basin, to make provisions concerning the exercise of Federal jurisdiction as to those waters, to promote the most efficient use of those waters, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### CARRYING OF CIVIL-WAR BATTLE STREAMERS WITH REGIMENTAL COLORS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1539) to authorize the carrying of Civil War battle streamers with regimental colors, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, with an amendment, on page 1, line 6,

after the word "colors", to insert a comma and the words "upon verification in the War Department that such streamers were carried by the regiment in the Civil War", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, each regiment of the Army of the United States is hereby authorized to carry its Civil War battle streamers with its regimental colors, upon verification in the War Department that such streamers were carried by the regiment in the Civil War.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### ALLOWANCES FOR MILEAGE OF MILITARY ACADEMY GRADUATES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1669) to clarify the law relative to allowances for mileage of graduates of the United States Military Academy and transportation of their dependents on assignment to their first duty station and to the mileage allowance of persons entering the United States Military Academy as cadets, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, with an amendment, on page 3, line 5, after the word "abode", to insert "or home, school, or Army station", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That officers graduated from the United States Military Academy when traveling under competent orders to the first station to which they are permanently assigned for duty shall receive the mileage allowance authorized by law for officers of the Army traveling under competent orders without troops, for the distance actually traveled under such orders, not to exceed the distance by the shortest usually traveled route from their homes or from West Point, N. Y., as may be designated in their orders, to such first duty stations. The orders mentioned in the first sentence of this section shall be deemed to involve a "permanent change of station" as those words are used in the fifth paragraph of section 12, Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 (act of June 16, 1942; 56 Stat. 365), and the rights of the officers concerned shall be governed by the provisions of that paragraph with respect to the transportation of their dependents and household effects. That portion of the act of August 9, 1912 (37 Stat. 252; 10 U. S. C. 744), which reads as follows: "Provided further, That hereafter a graduate of the Military Academy shall receive mileage as authorized by law for officers of the Army from his home to the station which he first joins for duty," is hereby repealed. The provisions of this section shall be effective as of January 19, 1943: *Provided*, That no person shall suffer, by reason of the enactment of this act, any reduction in any allowance or compensation which he has been paid or to which he was entitled immediately prior thereto.

SEC. 2. A person entering the United States Military Academy as a cadet shall receive a mileage allowance at the rate of 5 cents per mile for all travel which he actually performs, and which he certifies he has actually performed while proceeding to the United States Military Academy for admission as a cadet, not in excess of the distance by the shortest usually traveled route between the place which he certifies was his actual permanent place of abode or home, school, or Army station at the time such travel was commenced and the United States Military Academy. All payments to such persons for travel to the United States Military Academy made on

o. after June 1, 1940, to the extent that they involve questions as to the place from which payment of mileage was authorized, are hereby approved, ratified, and confirmed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### ELIMINATION OF PAY DISCRIMINATION AGAINST TEACHER OF MUSIC, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

The bill (S. 1635) to eliminate a pay discrimination against the teacher of music at the United States Military Academy was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the act entitled "An act to make better provision for the teacher of music, the leader of the Military Academy Band," approved May 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 223), is amended by striking out the words "third pay period", wherever they occur in such act, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "grade of captain."

#### BILL AND RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1509) to provide for the education and training of members of the armed forces and the merchant marine after their discharge or conclusion of service, and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, this is a very important bill. I ask that it be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The resolution (S. Res. 234) to pay a gratuity to Della M. Bender was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHITE. I ask that the resolution go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

#### UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ORGANIZATION—JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 192) to enable the United States to participate in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation organization was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the joint resolution is scheduled to come up tomorrow. Later in the day I may ask to have it made the unfinished business, with the understanding that it will not be taken up today.

I ask that the joint resolution be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be passed over.

That concludes the calendar.

#### PERSONAL STATEMENT

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, on yesterday, Monday, February 14, Frank C. Waldrop, a so-called columnist, had this to say in his column in the Times-Herald in speaking of the Latin American expenditures matter:

The smear artist shot the hypo to Senator K. D. McKELLAR (Democrat) of Tennessee and handed him a speech to make at Senator BUTLER.

This statement is a willful, deliberate, and malicious lie out of whole cloth and shows Waldrop to be an assassin of



character. Not only did I not make a speech that somebody else wrote in this particular matter, but never in my 27 years' service in the Senate have I made a speech that anyone else wrote. Wal-drop is a miserable and ignorant liar. I am quite sure that the other 95 Senators who have served with me and the many others who served with me and who have left the Senate, will all bear witness with me that I prepare and make my own speeches, and that I do not make speeches on the floor of the Senate that other persons prepare for me. If any Senator feels that he knows of an instance to the contrary, I ask him to rise and say so.

#### POST-WAR COMMITMENTS BY UNITED NATIONS

Mr. SHIPSTEAD obtained the floor.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. For what purpose?

Mr. HATCH. A little while ago I gave notice that as soon as the calendar was concluded I wished to return to a certain measure on the calendar, to which I should like to refer before other business is taken up.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota desires to address the Senate.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, I do not yield.

Mr. President, on November 5, 1943, I urged the Senate not to rush into an uninformed endorsement of what was reported to have been agreed to at Moscow. An overwhelming majority of the Senate felt it better, however, to endorse at once the general principles communicated to us by the press as the solemn conclusion of the representatives, respectively, of the President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the King of England and Emperor of India, and the President of the United States.

The Declaration of Moscow was approved by the Senate even before the Secretary of State had come before any of its committees, or had addressed a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Less than 14 weeks later, on February 15, we find that two great regional federations are fast emerging as trustees for the future peace, sovereignty, and freedom of thought and belief, from want and fear, of a large part of the world. The U. S. S. R. has taken steps to decentralize its public administration, even to the extent of splitting up collective representation in foreign affairs among all its component parts.

The Soviet Federation has provided a formal basis for the incorporation within its membership of any or all Slavonic, Magyar, Finnish, Iranian, and Mongol states. Conceivably Germanic and Scandinavian states, or Latin and Greek states, would in time be admitted.

Surely the Foreign Secretaries of Great Britain and the United States were told of this step by the Foreign Secretary of the Soviet Union.

No action of such tremendous implications could have been intended by the Soviet Union's President, Prime Minister, and Cabinet without realizing that

the most elementary good faith between military allies would require frank disclosure of a plan to liquidate virtually all central responsibility for foreign commitments of the Union, by delegating to the individual collectivist states the sovereign conduct of international relations.

Two weeks ago, there appeared a dispatch informing us that Australia and New Zealand had concluded a treaty to reserve to themselves a decisive part in the disposition of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, including some important islands, such as the Marshalls, not formerly subject to their sovereignty.

Even islands not yet recovered from the Japanese appear to be within the scope of this treaty. I have sent to the Secretary of State a letter in which I asked him for the text of this agreement.

It would appear to be proper for the Senate to know something about such an agreement, as long as the United States is committed to the divesting of the Japanese Empire of its conquests of the last half century and committed without qualification as to cost.

Perhaps the formal declaration of an Australasian Monroe Doctrine is quite in order; but might not the Senate be justified in withholding endorsements of blanket generalities until it knows just what our manhood is being sent to fight for and die for in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Pacific Ocean?

Is it really for the socialization of much of Europe? Or is it really for the creation of some hybrid Australasian-European sovereignty over the entire western and southern Pacific Oceans?

I ask to have printed in the RECORD following my remarks an editorial from the New York Times of today, dealing with a new phase in Poland. I should like to quote the last paragraph of the editorial and have it printed in the RECORD, in full:

Three months ago the foreign secretaries of the United States, Great Britain, and Russia, meeting in Moscow, made this declaration: "The conference agreed to set up machinery for insuring the closest cooperation between the three governments in the examination of European questions arising as the war develops." There was no exemption here of Eastern Europe.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the editorial may be printed in the RECORD.

The editorial is as follows:

#### A NEW PHASE IN POLAND

With the establishment on pre-war Polish soil of a Polish national council sponsored by the Russian Government, the problem of Poland has now moved well beyond the old question of frontiers. It has become a more fundamental question of who is to speak for the Polish people in any revision of the frontiers. The Russian action clearly implies an early recognition of the new council as the authentic government of Poland. For, simultaneously with a fresh attack by Pravda on the Polish Government-in-Exile in London as being "backed by no one in Poland except pro-Fascist agents who are helping the Germans," the Russian Ministry of Information hails the new agency as "a step forward in the consolidation of all national elements inside Poland."

There cannot be any doubt that the Russian Government is acting independently in this matter. Britain and the United States are not parties to this procedure. Both recognize the London government in exile as the Government of Poland. The adherence of that government to the Atlantic Charter made Poland one of our allies in the war and one of the United Nations. The new national council on the other hand, was organized in Moscow. Its head is Wanda Wasilewska, wife of a Russian Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs who has now become Foreign Commissar of the Russian Ukraine. The Russian Ministry of Information announces that the new council "includes representatives of the Polish Peasants' party, Polish Socialists, the Polish Workers' party and other democratic national groupings"; but if this is a coalition it is a coalition organized on the initiative of the Kremlin and without consultation with Russia's allies.

It is natural and inevitable that Russia should be deeply interested in the future of a nation which is its bulwark against Germany and deeply concerned about having that nation governed by friendly leaders. But the whole series of steps in recent weeks, from Russia's choice of the Curzon line to the establishment of the national council, consists quite clearly of unilateral decisions on the part of Russia.

Three months ago the foreign secretaries of the United States, Great Britain, and Russia, meeting in Moscow, made this declaration: "The conference agreed to set up machinery for insuring the closest cooperation between the three governments in the examination of European questions arising as the war develops." There was no exemption here of Eastern Europe.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I also ask to have printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks an article written by George Weller and published in the Washington Evening Star of February 6, 1944, dealing with the reported treaties with respect to control of islands of the Pacific by Australia and New Zealand. The headline of the article is based upon its contents. It is:

Agreements would bar future United States bases in area considered defense arc.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### ANZACS CLAIM PACIFIC ISLES—AGREEMENTS WOULD BAR FUTURE UNITED STATES BASES IN AREA CONSIDERED DEFENSE ARC

(By George Weller)

Australia and New Zealand, the two antipodean members of the British Empire, have agreed to a pact which would sharply limit American rights in these areas and which would attempt to establish an Anzac-oriented pattern for territorial adjustments after Japan has been defeated in the Pacific.

This move comes after 26 months of United States participation in the Pacific war zone, during which American forces helped to defend Australia and New Zealand. If this agreement remains in force, America's future political and strategical security in this area will be seriously impaired.

Comment on this document coming from New Zealand and Australia is naturally meager because in General MacArthur's area there is a categorical ban on outgoing cables discussing controversial political matters. Correspondents there are strictly limited by American military, as well as Australian civil authorities, to war news, and routine political announcements. Free political clarification thus being barred—the reason given that American commentators interpret censored

pieces as conforming to headquarters views—little enlightenment can be expected from down under.

Although impact of the pact will doubtless be softened by follow-up statements intended to mollify feelings already ruffled in Washington by the Anzac assumption of political initiative, it is clear already that the chief, if not the only, purpose of the pact was to launch a strong bid for Pacific control before the United States should invoke its strategic needs.

The two members of the Empire agree to stand shoulder to shoulder barring any bid for semi-American sovereignty over the bases in Australia and New Zealand now used by American forces and in many cases constructed by them.

#### CLAIMS TERMED "ABSDUR"

Claims for bases from which American submarines now leave for harassing raids against Japanese shipping and where thousands of troops, aircraft supplies, and leasehold material have been unloaded in defense of the two members of the Empire are called in a direct statement by Herbert V. Evatt, Australia's Minister of External Affairs, absurd.

"Such practice does not in itself afford any basis whatsoever for territorial claims after hostilities have been concluded," Evatt declared.

Nothing was revealed about what provision the Anzacs plan to offer in answer to the many American official and unofficial announcements, ranging from Secretary Knox's repeated statements that permanent bases were needed to the statement by Representative MAGNUSON, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, that continuance of American naval bases on the Indian Ocean coast of western Australia, as well as on the eastern Pacific coast of Australia, were indispensable.

In great detail the document also excludes any American participation in those former German mandated territories which remain to be captured.

Thus the Anzacs dispose of any American hopes of acquiring Rabaul or Kavieng, Jap bases which have been for 2 years under steady American air attack.

The mandates were first earmarked for Australian and New Zealand possession by the secret Anglo-Japanese treaty of 1915. President Wilson remained ignorant of the existence of this treaty of spoils until after the armistice. Breckinridge Long, now Assistant Secretary of State, made an ineffectual fight during the peace conference to obtain western Samoa and, also, have the Japanese mandated islands come under American title as naval bases, but combined opposition by the Anzacs and Japanese defeated this move.

The Anzac pact, in continuously expanding concentric rings of asserted political rights, says that the two members of the Empire reserve the right to be represented in any transfer of title or even of administration of the enemy territories, which would include the Marshalls, Marianas, Carolines, and Pelews, Japanese possession of which doomed the defenders of Bataan to torture and death.

The next ring of external assertion states that the Anzacs agree to oppose unitedly any change of sovereignty or system of control in any of the islands of the Pacific which lacks their consent.

The last assertion is world-wide in scope. Here the statesmen, representing Australia's 7,000,000 and New Zealand's one and a half millions, assert their right to be associated not only in the membership, but also on the planning and establishment of the general international organization referred to in the Moscow declaration.

The Anzac pact further asserts that the arc of islands from Portuguese Timor to American Samoa is a "regional zone of defense based on Australia and New Zealand." This arc includes the independent kingdom of the Tongan Islands, which has been an im-

portant American naval base. The British are represented there by a consul. The United States never has had a consul nor made an effort to represent its strategic interests in this fully independent South Seas democracy.

#### FIFTY BASES IN ARC

At least 50 American Army and Navy bases now in use as jump-offs for prongs of the drive northward are included in the projected area and about an equal number of airbases exclusive of those in American use on the Australian and New Zealand mainlands.

The Anzacs also agreed to promote the establishment of a "South Seas regional commission with England and France and the United States as members, thus in effect giving America an opportunity to join a pact directed against the American strategic holdings.

The most interesting characteristics of the pact are:

1. It ignores the fact that the United States never has recognized the Anzac titles to the mandated former German territories and still reserves full rights therein under the Versailles Treaty.

2. The assumption is made that the United States would be willing to treat with Australia and New Zealand in a Pacific agreement as though the British statute of Westminster affected such agreements, giving them two votes plus another vote for the United Kingdom.

3. The pact is based strictly on Anzac views and makes no concessions of any kind to the present dependence of the two members of the Empire on the American Air Forces and Navy for their present defense and to America's future security.

4. The pact has been negotiated, signed, and announced, without, so far as is known, any invitation of American participation and without any notice that it was under contemplation.

#### FEAR YANKS MAY REMAIN

Possibly in line with fears expressed by an Australian judge recently that the Yankees might remain in Australia—an intention which this correspondent was unable to discern in more than 1 percent of the home-hungry Americans—the thirty-second of the pact's 44 articles also asserts a right to "control immigration and emigration in all territories within their jurisdiction."

The purpose here, while unclear, may be to attempt to put a formal lock on the ex-German mandates, which, according to their League of Nations authorizations, are open to all nations.

The Anzacs, moreover, assert their right to dispose at will of all airfields on both their own and mandated territory, without particularizing any American interest in the scores of fields—14 in a cluster at a single place in New Guinea—which have been built by American engineers and are now being used by the American Air Forces. Furthermore, the Anzacs assert that their nationals must be fully represented among the personnel of any international airlines which they permit to cross their territory.

What formal treatment this pact will receive in Washington, once the surprise over its unilateral announcement subsides, is difficult to predict. The Anzacs have confronted the State Department with a fait accompli. But the technical conflicts with known American diplomatic attitudes are so numerous therein that American adherence to the pact would be virtually excluded even if American strategic interests and her position as paramount Pacific power and Anzacs' defender were recognized therein—as they are not.

#### COMPENSATION FOR USEFUL SUGGESTIONS BY PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, on the call of the calendar, the Senator from

Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] objected to the consideration of Calendar 560, Senate bill 1232. He has since told me that he has no objection to it. For that reason I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1232) to provide equitable compensation for useful suggestions or inventions by personnel of the Department of the Interior.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, with an amendment, on page 2, line 6, after the word "case", to insert: "For the purposes of this act, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to set up in the Department a Board of Awards, the proceedings of which shall be available to the public", so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to pay cash rewards, subject to such regulations as he shall prescribe, to officers and employees of the Department of the Interior, who, in the course of their employment, and subsequent to November 17, 1942, make suggestions or inventions which are of such a nature that their adoption would result in improved technological or scientific processes or methods, or in improvements in the administration or operations of the Department of the Interior. The amount expended for the payment of such rewards during any 1 fiscal year shall not exceed \$20,000 in the aggregate and shall not exceed \$1,000 to any one person, unless a greater amount is specifically appropriated for a named person in an exceptionally meritorious case. For the purposes of this act, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to set up in the Department a Board of Awards, the proceedings of which shall be available to the public.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### LEASING OF COAL LANDS IN ALASKA

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, during the call of the calendar, House bill 3428, Calendar 559, was passed over. The bill relates to the leasing of coal lands in Alaska. I stated that I did not know what Senator objected to it, but I wished to explain it. I hope the Senator who objected is present. I do not like to have the bill taken up in the absence of the Senator who objected, but I did give notice that I should like to return to the bill.

I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House bill 3428, Calendar 559, in order that I may make a brief explanation of the bill and see if there is objection to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 3428) to amend sections 6, 7, and 8 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the leasing of coal lands in the Territory of



Alaska, and for other purposes," approved October 20, 1914 (38 Stat. 741, 743; 48 U. S. C., secs. 440, 441, 442).

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, as indicated by the title, the bill relates only to the leasing of coal lands in the Territory of Alaska. Under existing law any person, corporation, or association may acquire a lease upon as much as 2,560 acres of the public domain for the mining of coal. That is the maximum area that can be leased under a single lease.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Did I correctly understand the Senator to say that the objection to this bill had been withdrawn?

Mr. HATCH. No.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator is merely explaining the bill?

Mr. HATCH. Yes. I said that I did not know what Senator made the objection, but I hoped the Senator who made the objection would remain in the Chamber. I wish to explain the bill.

Mr. AIKEN. I made the objection because I was not familiar with the bill, and I wanted an opportunity to examine it before it was considered. Perhaps if I have such an opportunity, or if an explanation is made of it, I may withdraw the objection.

Mr. HATCH. I am very glad the Senator is present because I wanted to make an explanation of the bill. If the Senator will give me his attention, after I shall have explained it, I do not believe he will object to it. That is why I wanted to make an explanation.

Mr. AIKEN. I made the objection because I believe we cannot be too careful in giving anyone the right to lease or give away public resources.

Mr. HATCH. I appreciate the Senator's attitude. All I wish to do is to explain what the bill provides. After having done that, if the Senator wishes to object, he may do so.

Mr. AIKEN. I shall be glad to listen to any explanation which the Senator wishes to make.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, under existing law, any person, association, or corporation may lease as much as 2,560 acres of the public domain. That is the maximum amount which any person, association, or corporation may lease of the public domain. Moreover, the present law also provides that if a person has a lease on any amount of the public domain as, for example, say 40 acres, he cannot acquire an interest in any other lease of public land whatever. He is limited to the 40 acres. That is all any person, firm, or association may hold. If a person happens to have an interest in 40, 80, or 160 acres, that is all he may have, while his neighbor may have a lease on 2,560 acres.

This bill would remove the restriction, so that a person who has a lease on less than 2,560 acres may acquire an interest up to 2,560 acres, but no more, even though it be in different leases. The limitation now is to one lease which may be for 40 acres, or 2,560 acres, but no more. Under the bill he would be permitted to have more than one interest in different leases so long as his total acreage did not exceed the maximum of 2,560 acres.

The bill was recommended by the Secretary of the Interior for the reason, as he has advised us, that the existing law with its limitations is hindering the development of coal properties in Alaska. So long as the maximum amount of 2,560 acres is not exceeded—and this bill would not change the law in that respect at all—our committee felt that the measure was a good one and should be passed.

That is the explanation of the bill which I wished to make.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 3428) to amend sections 6, 7, and 8 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the leasing of coal lands in the Territory of Alaska, and for other purposes," approved October 20, 1914 (38 Stat. 741, 743; 48 U. S. C., secs. 440, 441, 442), was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Mr. CLARK of Missouri obtained the floor.

Mr. BARKLEY. Will the Senator permit me to make an announcement with regard to the business which we wish to conclude?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I gave notice during the consideration of the calendar that I intended to make a motion to take up under the rule Calendar No. 632, House bill 149. I do not desire to lose any rights in that regard, but the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], who is the chairman of the subcommittee which considered the bill in the Commerce Committee, and who also submitted minority views, advised me that he wanted to prepare himself a day or two before the bill was to be taken up.

Having consulted the majority leader, I understand that the U. N. R. R. A. legislation is to be made the unfinished business.

In view of the request of the Senator from Louisiana I should like to ask unanimous consent that Calendar No. 632, House bill 149, be made the unfinished business at the conclusion of consideration of the U. N. R. R. A. measure. I simply wished to make that explanation.

Mr. BARKLEY. I was about to ask that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 699, House Joint Resolution 192, with the understanding that it will not be taken up today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the joint resolution by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 192) to enable the United States to participate in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to consider the joint resolution. It is understood that the joint resolution will not be taken up today, except to be made the unfinished business and considered tomorrow.

Mr. BURTON. As I understand, in the absence of the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE], he has concurred in that arrangement?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes, it is satisfactory to the Senator from Maine.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection—

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, I do not want to be a voice of discord, but I think we ought to make some effort to dispose of the Puerto Rican bill today. It certainly should not take very many minutes to act upon it.

Mr. BARKLEY. I will say to the Senator that it is not my purpose to take up the U. N. R. R. A. joint resolution today. If the Senator desires to have it temporarily laid aside and ask that some other bill be considered, I should have no objection—

Mr. BONE. If there should be any controversy over the Puerto Rican bill, I think the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] and I would abandon any effort to dispose of it, but I thought, with a full explanation by the Senator from New Mexico, we could dispose of it in a little while.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have no objection to that being done. I am willing to have the other bill laid aside temporarily so that the measure referred to by the Senator from Washington may be considered.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. Has the motion of the Senator from Kentucky been agreed to?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has not. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Kentucky that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 699, House Joint Resolution 192.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 192) to enable the United States to participate in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with an amendment.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Now, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the consideration of the unfinished business which is Calendar No. 699, House Joint Resolution 192, Calendar No. 632, House bill 149, to fix a reasonable definition and standard of identity of certain dry milk solids be made the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WILEY. I have in front of me what I thought was the U. N. R. R. A. bill, which is marked Calendar No. 698. Senators have been referring to Calendar No. 699. Is not Calendar No. 698 the unfinished business for tomorrow?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The proper calendar number is 699. The calendar number was erroneously printed as 698.

Mr. WILEY. I thank the presiding officer.

#### CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF PUERTO RICO

Mr. BONE. I move that the bills which have been made the pending order

of business be temporarily laid aside in order that the Senate may consider Calendar No. 669, Senate bill 1407, to amend the act entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Puerto Rico" and for other purposes.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Washington that unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the so-called Puerto Rican bill, Senate bill 1407?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1407) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Puerto Rico and for other purposes," approved March 2, 1917, as amended, and known as the Organic Act of Puerto Rico, which had been reported from the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs with amendments.

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER.** The clerk will state the amendments reported by the committee.

The first amendment of the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs was, on page 2, line 2, after the word "objectives", to strike out:

It is further declared to be the intention of Congress that no further changes in the organic act shall be made except with the concurrence of the people of Puerto Rico or their duly elected representatives.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 5, to insert:

Sec. 2. Section 3 of the Organic Act (48 U. S. C., sec. 741a) is hereby amended by adding to the second paragraph, after the words "or brought into the island," the following words: "but any such excise or sales taxes heretofore or hereafter levied on articles, goods, wares, or merchandise imported for exportation purposes shall be refunded if such articles, goods, wares, or merchandise are reexported."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 20, after the words "salary of", to strike out "\$12,000" and insert "\$10,000"; and in line 24, after the word "for", to strike out "maintenance, servants, automobiles, and social functions incident to the office of Governor" and insert "such other services and emoluments as may be provided by act of the Legislature of Puerto Rico."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 6, after the word "of", to strike out "\$7,500" and insert "\$6,000"; in line 16, after the word "to", to strike out "that" and insert "the", and in the same line, after the word "of", to insert "Governor for the remainder of that term."

**MR. BYRD.** Mr. President, I think there ought to be a complete explanation made of this bill before we act on the amendments. The Senate has not received any explanation as yet.

**MR. CHAVEZ.** Mr. President, I shall be delighted to explain the bill as best I can to the Senate.

As I stated in my brief remarks when the bill was reached on the calendar, it is the result of the efforts of the commission appointed by the President of the United States that had for its purpose

the effectuation of the policy declared on page 1 of the bill itself, which reads:

It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to reinforce the machinery of self-government in Puerto Rico and, to this end, to provide for the popular election of the Governor of Puerto Rico, and to provide for the necessary adjustments of relations between the Government of the United States and that of Puerto Rico in accordance with the foregoing objectives.

That is all there is to the bill. It appeared that it was the desire of the Executive of the Nation that the Organic Act of Puerto Rico be so amended that the people of Puerto Rico would be allowed to elect certain of their own governmental officials. With that in view, the President appointed a Commission headed by the Secretary of the Interior and having as members the Under Secretary of the Interior, Governor Tugwell of Puerto Rico, one citizen of this country, and about four or five citizens of Puerto Rico, including the man who was confirmed by the Senate as Chief Justice of Puerto Rico within the week. That Commission met in Washington; they had long deliberations; they listened to testimony; and as a result of their efforts Senate bill 1407 was introduced by the chairman of the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs. That committee in turn referred the bill to a subcommittee of five members of this body, composed of myself, the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER]. We took up the bill; we read and considered all the data which had been gathered, including all the information available to the Commission that had been appointed by the President. We listened to the testimony of the Secretary of the Interior and a number of others, including many governmental officials and many citizens of Puerto Rico, and, after working on this bill for 4 or 5 months, the subcommittee unanimously reported it to the full committee. Of course the bill probably does not include all that each individual member of the subcommittee would like to have it include, but it is the result of the unanimous opinion of the entire subcommittee. In turn the subcommittee made its report of the bill to the full Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, and, after the bill was explained, that committee, without a dissenting vote, reported it in the form in which it is now before the Senate.

**MR. VANDENBERG.** Mr. President—

**THE PRESIDING OFFICER** (Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado in the chair). Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Michigan?

**MR. CHAVEZ.** I yield.

**MR. VANDENBERG.** The much older Territories of Hawaii and Alaska are not yet permitted to elect their own Governors. On what theory is Puerto Rico to be given an elected Governor when similar privilege is not extended to the other Territories?

**MR. CHAVEZ.** On the theory of doing justice. The fact that we are not doing

justice to Alaska and Hawaii should not keep us from doing justice to Puerto Rico at this instant.

**MR. TYDINGS.** Will the Senator from New Mexico yield?

**MR. CHAVEZ.** I yield.

**MR. TYDINGS.** I should like to point out to the Senator from Michigan another essential difference in the case of Puerto Rico. Practically all the Governors of Puerto Rico have not been Puerto Ricans, or residents of Puerto Rico; they have been residents of the United States. Practically all the Governors of Hawaii, on the other hand, have been life-long residents of Hawaii, and many of them have been natives. For that reason there has not been the agitation in Hawaii for the election of a Governor in comparison with the agitation in Puerto Rico. Puerto Ricans have rarely, if ever, had the privilege of electing the Governor of that Territory.

**MR. VANDENBERG.** I am familiar with the Hawaiian situation. It is either provided in the statute, or it is definitely fixed in the procedure, that while the Governor is appointed by the President, he has to be a resident of Hawaii for a certain number of years.

**MR. TYDINGS.** The Senator is correct.

**MR. VANDENBERG.** It would seem to me that was a perfectly logical intermediate step in the development of greater local autonomy.

**MR. TYDINGS.** If the Senator will allow me to interrupt him, I think there is no way of denying the inference of the Senator's question, and if the Hawaiians wanted the privilege of electing their Governors, I think the Senate would look with great sympathy upon their request, but since I have been chairman of the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, I do not recall a single request of any nature looking to that result. On the other hand, there has been much solicitation from Puerto Rico.

**MR. VANDENBERG.** What is the requirement regarding qualifications of candidates for governor, under the text of the bill?

**MR. CHAVEZ.** The qualification regarding residence required of any candidate for governor, if he is a native Puerto Rican, is that he must have lived on the island for at least 1 year. The idea is that many Puerto Ricans come to cities in the United States—Washington, Miami, New York, and others—and remain here for years. We decided that even in the case of native-born residents, they should have to go back to Puerto Rico and live at least 1 year. If they are not native-born, if they are continental born, they must have lived in Puerto Rico for 5 years. The original bill recommended by the President's commission required a residence of 2 years, and the committee felt that 5 years' residence was better than 2 years.

**MR. VANDENBERG.** I understand, then, that an American citizen from the States who has lived 5 years in Puerto Rico would be eligible to run for governor.

**MR. CHAVEZ.** The Senator is correct.

**MR. VANDENBERG.** How long has Dr. Tugwell lived in Puerto Rico?



Mr. CHAVEZ. When the Senator interrupted me, I was thinking of Calendar No. 12, Senate bill 40, a bill introduced, I think, by the Senator from Michigan. I believe that the 5-year limitation would take care of the situation the Senator asks about.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Is the Senator pretty sure of that?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I am positive. In the first place, Dr. Tugwell has not been in Puerto Rico 5 years. In the second place, he is not a resident of Puerto Rico. I understand from the Senator from Washington [Mr. Bone] that he has been in Puerto Rico about 3 years. But irrespective of that, he is there on a temporary basis, because he is an appointee of the President as Governor of Puerto Rico.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Then, in addition to the other advantages of the bill, when the Senator lists the advantages, I suggest he include the emancipation of Puerto Rico from Dr. Tugwell, which I think is exhibit A in the advantages.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The subcommittee considered very carefully the question of a 2-year term or a 5-year term, and I am satisfied in my own mind that all the objectives of Senate bill 40 are taken care of by the residence qualification in the pending bill.

Mr. President, when I was appointed chairman of the subcommittee I was very happy when I learned who the other members were to be. They all devoted their time and energy toward perfecting a measure which, in my opinion, is extremely American. The subcommittee visited the island, and we feel that Puerto Rico is entitled to have a simple bill which will provide for the people of the island a certain amount of self-government, which will prevent someone from the States, someone who might have been unsuccessful in a campaign, becoming Governor of Puerto Rico, and which will enable the people of Puerto Rico to select their own Governor.

This committee, without any personal interest whatsoever, without any feeling that what they were doing would be of any particular benefit to them, so far as they were concerned, devoted their time and brought forth what we consider a simple bill, one designed to carry out the purposes of the first part of the bill, which I read again:

It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to reinforce the machinery of self-government in Puerto Rico and, to this end, to provide for the popular election of the Governor of Puerto Rico, and to provide for the necessary adjustments of relations between the Government of the United States and that of Puerto Rico in accordance with the foregoing objectives.

Mr. President, of course, the Commission which drafted the original bill was extremely ambitious. Our committee had made a trip to Puerto Rico, and we realized the economic limitations of the people and tried to provide in the bill arrangements which would result in the least expense possible to the government. We cut down bureaus and agencies to the limit. We amended the original act to such an extent that, whereas originally the act provided for the creation

of a commission of 12, to be appointed by the President, with authority to employ many hundreds of people, we did not think that Puerto Rico or the United States could stand for that. The committee feels that we have reported to the Senate a bill in keeping with the ideas of the President. We considered it to be necessary to explain the bill to the full committee, which we did, and this is the one bill on which there is a unanimous report from the committee.

If there are any questions with reference to the amendments, I shall be very glad to explain them.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from New Mexico about the language at the bottom of page 5, section 12c, which reads:

No person shall be eligible to election as Governor, or Government Secretary.

"Government Secretary" is an office similar to the Vice Presidency in the United States; is it not? That is, if anything happens to the Governor, the Government Secretary fills the unexpired term?

Mr. CHAVEZ. It is an innovation in legislation. It appears that what they had in mind was electing a Government Secretary who would carry out the duties of the Secretary of State in the United States, as we understand them, and who would be Lieutenant Governor at the same time.

Mr. BYRD. Then it says "or attorney general." They shall be citizens of the United States, at least 30 years of age, able to read and write the English language, and no person shall be eligible unless he "either is native-born and has been residing in Puerto Rico for at least 1 year immediately preceding the election," and so forth.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is if he is native-born.

Mr. BYRD. Yes; or has been a bona fide resident of Puerto Rico during the immediately preceding 5 years. Would that be applicable to the present Governor of Puerto Rico?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I answered that question in reply to the Senator from Michigan a moment ago, but I will again state the view of the committee. The Governor of Puerto Rico of the present moment is a temporary resident of Puerto Rico. He is there by virtue of the fact that he was appointed Governor by the President of the United States. But if he were a legitimate resident of Puerto Rico he could not qualify as a candidate for Governor because he has not been there 5 years.

Mr. BYRD. That would eliminate the present Governor of Puerto Rico?

Mr. CHAVEZ. That would eliminate the present Governor of Puerto Rico for running for the office.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I think it could be said without any fear of successful contradiction that the present Governor would not be elected Governor. I think the Puerto Rican people would not elect him if he were to run. I do not think Governor Tugwell would run, and if he

did run I do not think the people would elect him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, in section 5, page 4, line 6, after the words "salary of", to strike out "\$7,500" and insert "\$6,000"; in line 16, after the word "to", to strike out "that" and insert "the"; and in the same line after the words "office of" to insert "Governor for the remainder of that term."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 13, to insert:

(3) The Attorney General shall receive as compensation for his services an annual salary of \$6,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 17, after the word "Governor", to strike out "of Puerto Rico, and"; in line 18, after the word "Secretary", to strike out "of Puerto Rico" and insert "and the Attorney General of Puerto Rico"; in line 24, before the word "Government", to strike out "or"; in the same line, after the word "Secretary", to insert "or Attorney General"; on page 6, line 2, after the word "and" where it occurs the first time, to insert "either is native born and has been residing in Puerto Rico for at least 1 year immediately preceding the election, or"; and in line 5, after the word "preceding", to strike out "two" and insert "five."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 8, after the word "Secretary", insert "Attorney General, Auditor."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 19, before the word "Government", to strike out "or"; and in line 20, after the word "Secretary", to insert "Auditor, or Attorney General."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 5, to change the section number from 5 to 6; in line 10, after the word "Agriculture", to insert "a Department of Industries", and in line 12, after the word "Health", to insert "and Welfare."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 19, after the word "to", to strike out "create such additional departments and executive agencies as may be necessary and to" and in line 21, after the word "departments" to strike out "or agencies" and insert "herein provided for: Provided, however, That all executive agencies now existing or hereafter created shall be placed within one of such departments."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 25, after the word "heads", to strike out "and assistant heads"; on page 8, line 1, after the word "departments" to strike out "and agencies" and insert "except the Attorney General," and in line 3, after the name "Puerto Rico", to strike out the period and "Each shall hold office during the term of office of the Governor by whom he is appointed and until his successor is qualified, unless sooner removed by the Governor"

and insert "for the term provided by act of the Legislature of Puerto Rico."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 8, after the word "Council", to strike out "is hereby" and insert "may"; in line 10, after the name "Puerto Rico", to strike out "are" and insert "may be"; in line 11, after the name "Puerto Rico", to strike out "until" and insert "by act of", and in line 12, after the name "Puerto Rico", to strike out "shall otherwise provide."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 13, to change the section number from 6 to 7.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 16, after the word "That", to strike out "there" and insert "an Auditor"; in line 18, after the name "Puerto Rico", to strike out "an auditor and assistant auditor"; in line 19, before the word "shall", to strike out "Each" and insert "He"; in line 20, after the word "of", to strike out "eight" and insert "nine"; in line 21, after the word "qualified", to strike out "unless sooner removed by the Governor. In the case of absence from duty, from any cause, of the auditor, the" and insert "The auditor may appoint an"; in line 24, after the word "auditor", to insert "who"; and, in line 25, after the word "during", to strike out "such" and insert "his."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 15, after the word "branches", to insert "and shall prescribe and promulgate general rules and regulations governing the exercise of the authority and duties of his office herein provided for."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 21, after the word "final", to strike out "except that appeal therefrom may be taken in the manner prescribed in section 21 of this act. The auditor is authorized to communicate directly with any person having claims before him for settlement, or with any department, officer, or person having official relation with his office," and insert "subject to such right of action and review in the courts as may be provided by law."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 5, to change the section number from 7 to 8; in line 6, after the word "hereby", to strike out "amended to read as follows" and insert "repealed."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, after line 6, to strike out:

That any person aggrieved by the action or decision of the auditor in the settlement of his account or claim, or any official of the Government who believes that a decision of the auditor adversely affects a matter within his official jurisdiction, may, within 1 year, take an appeal in writing to the Governor, which appeal shall specifically set forth the particular action of the auditor to which exception is taken, with the reason and authorities relied on for reversing such decision. The decision of the Governor in such case shall be final, subject to such right of action as may be otherwise provided by law.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, after line 17, to strike out:

Sec. 8. Section 31 of the organic act (48 U. S. C., sec. 820) is hereby amended by adding at the end of the section the following: "And provided further, That the Legislature of Puerto Rico is empowered to alter the per diem rate of pay and travel expenses provided in this section."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, line 13, after the word "meet", to strike out "annually"; in line 15, after the word "January", to insert "1945, and biennially thereafter and shall"; in line 16, before the word "in", to strike out "remaining" and insert "remain"; in the same line, after the word "than", to strike out "one hundred" and insert "ninety"; in line 20, after the word "than", to strike out "fourteen" and insert "twenty-one", and in line 22, after the word "therefor", to strike out "or in any special message by the Governor to the legislature while in such session."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 8, after the word "unless", to strike out "disapproved" and insert "annulled"; in line 9, before the words "of the", to strike out "President" and insert "Congress"; in the same line, after the name "United States", to strike out "as hereafter provided"; in line 14, after the word "the", to strike out "Commissioner General for transmission through the Secretary of the Interior to the President of the United States. If in the judgment of the President such bill would (1) threaten the security of the United States, or (2) impair the international relations of the United States, or (3) impair its relations with Puerto Rico under the provisions of this act, the President may, if the bill has not yet become law, disapprove the same, in which event it shall not become law, or he may, if it has already become law, disapprove it within 60 days after it has become law, in which event it shall cease to have force and effect. This power of disapproval is not intended to be used to regulate the internal affairs of Puerto Rico nor to limit the power of the Puerto Rican people to legislate for themselves", and insert "and the Congress of the United States"; on page 13, line 5, after the word "may", to strike out "object to" and insert "veto"; in the same line, after the word "items", to strike out "or any part or parts, portion, or portions thereof,"; in line 7, after the word "approving", to strike out "of", and in the same line, after the word "the" where it occurs the first time, to strike out "other portion" and insert "remainder."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 12, after the name "Puerto Rico", to insert "to not more than seven"; in line 15, after the word "the", to strike out "Governor" and insert "President"; in line 17, after the word "of" where it occurs the first time, to strike out "Puerto Rico" and insert "the United States for a term of 7 years"; in line 18 to strike out "all justices of the Supreme Court shall hold office during good behavior"; in line 20, before the word "the", to strike

out "\$12,000" and insert "\$10,500", and in the same line, after the word "justices", to strike out "\$11,500" and insert "\$10,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 23, after the word "an", to insert "administrative"; in line 24, after the word "The", to strike out "United States Commissioner General" and insert "Coordinator of Federal Agencies"; on page 15, line 3, after the name "President", to insert "for the purpose of coordinating the administration of all Federal civilian functions and activities in Puerto Rico", and in line 7, after the words "salary of", to strike out:

\$12,000 In addition thereto, he shall be entitled to the occupancy of such buildings as the President may assign or which may be built for the Commissioner General for both his residence and office with furniture and effects, free of rental, and to funds for maintenance, automobiles, servants, and social functions incident to the office of Commissioner General. The President shall designate a member of the staff of the Commissioner General who shall act as Commissioner General in the case of a vacancy, temporary disability, or absence of the Commissioner General. The Commissioner General shall have power to appoint such officers and employees as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Office. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, such funds as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

(2) The Commissioner General shall, except as provided in section 12 of this act, be responsible for the faithful execution of the laws of the United States applicable in Puerto Rico. He may grant respites for all offenses against the laws of the United States until the decision of the President can be ascertained. Whenever it becomes necessary he may call upon the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States in the island to prevent or suppress invasion, insurrection, rebellion, or (upon the request of the Governor) lawless violence. He shall annually, and at such other times as he may be required, make official report of the transactions of his office through the Secretary of the Interior to the President of the United States, and his annual report shall be transmitted to Congress. He shall perform such additional duties and functions as may in pursuance of law be delegated to him by the President.

And insert "\$7,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 14, after the word "The", to strike out "Commissioner General" and insert "Coordinator of Federal Agencies"; in line 18, after the word "the", to strike out "Commissioner General" and insert "Coordinator of Federal Agencies"; in line 24, after the word "the", to strike out "Commissioner General" and insert "Coordinator of Federal Agencies", and on page 17, line 1, before the word "shall", to strike out "Commissioner General" and insert "Coordinator of Federal Agencies."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, line 21, after the word "time", to insert "after hearing"; in line 25, after the word "The", to strike out "Commissioner General" and insert "Coordinator of Federal Agencies", and at the end of the



same line, before the word "from", to strike out "shall" and insert "may."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, line 5, after the word "The", to strike out "Commissioner General" and insert "Coordinator of Federal Agencies"; and in line 10, after the word "the", to strike out "Commissioner General" and insert "Coordinator of Federal Agencies."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 16, to strike out:

SEC. 49c. (1) There is hereby created a Joint Advisory Council for Puerto Rico. It shall study and report to the President and the Congress of the United States on necessary or desirable changes in this act. The council shall also study and report on proposals with respect to the basic relationships between the United States and Puerto Rico, which proposals shall, when and as approved by Congress, be submitted to the people of Puerto Rico for their decision. The council shall also study and recommend a comprehensive economic program to be made operative over a period of years, the purpose of which shall be the economic rehabilitation of the island. The council shall report from time to time, but not less frequently than once every 2 years, beginning January 1, 1946. The reports of the council shall be made available to the Governor and the Legislature of Puerto Rico.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, after line 7, to strike out:

(2) The council shall consist of the Secretary of the Interior, who shall be its Chairman, the Governor of Puerto Rico, and the Commissioner General, who shall serve as members ex officio, and, in addition, of four persons to be appointed by the President of the United States, and five persons to be appointed by the Governor of Puerto Rico.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, after line 13, to strike out:

(3) The council is authorized to employ such experts, technicians, and such other persons as may be necessary from time to time, without regard to the civil-service laws and regulations or the Classification Act of 1923. The expenses of the council are to be defrayed from appropriations made for this purpose by the Congress of the United States or by the Legislature of Puerto Rico. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, such funds as may be necessary to defray the expenses of the council.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, line 5, after the word "by", to strike out "the Legislature of Puerto Rico and approved by the Governor; and if the legislature shall fail to make an appropriation for such salaries, the salaries therefore fixed shall be paid without the necessity of further appropriations therefor," and insert "law."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendments to be offered, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1407) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, I merely wish to call to the attention of my brethren that so far as I am able to determine, no one in Puerto Rico is happy over the bill just passed, or any other similar proposal which has appeared before the Senate during my term of service in this body. Judging from what I have heard and what I have read, I suspect that it would be impossible to formulate any political proposal affecting the life of that island which would meet the approval of any respectable minority of its people.

Mr. President, I desire to pay a tribute to the able chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], who has certainly poured an enormous amount of energy into the accomplishment of the work that has been consummated by the Senate today. I also wish to compliment the chairman of the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], who despite his opposition to some of the proposals of this bill, was generous in seeing that it had a fair hearing before the entire committee.

It seems to me that one of the difficulties we confront is the fact that there is a terrifying finality about the views expressed in Puerto Rico. There are no neutral tints or neutral shades. Everything is either black or white. Puerto Ricans either want statehood or independence, and nothing in between. When we are wrestling with that sort of viewpoint it is impossible for this or any other body to formulate a political principle wrapped up in a bill which would satisfy them. I have a vast amount of literature in my office which has come to me through the mails. It was sent by earnest and well-meaning friends of the islands, and emphasizes one aspect of the Puerto Rican viewpoint: that they want to decide for themselves whether they shall have statehood, and thereby remove from Congress the duty of passing upon that question. So it seems by the arguments presented.

I do not know whether we are giving Puerto Rico something in this bill that its people do or do not want. As an earnest seeker after truth I have assiduously combed the literature of Puerto Rico which comes to my office, and I cannot find anybody who is happy about it. They rise with one accord and call down the mildew of God Almighty's wrath on its every proposal.

This committee did a great amount of work. The Chavez subcommittee went to Puerto Rico and examined earnestly and carefully the economic problems of that island. It seems to me that this bill is certainly a first step in the direction of ultimately achieving statehood, but that final decision, of course, must rest with the Congress.

If the people of Puerto Rico oppose this formula, and they are able to induce our brethren in the other House to repel it and throw it into the wastebasket, it can accomplish but one thing, Mr. President, and that is to force us to a very realistic contemplation of the independence formula presented to this body

by the able Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] in a pending bill. I am quite certain that if the Puerto Ricans are unwilling to accept the mild suggestions made in the bill, which does not represent the full views of any member of the subcommittee or any member of the entire committee, but, rather a necessary merging of ideas, a blending of ideas, a relinquishment of some pet notions, and a compromise of views, which is very prevalent in legislative bodies, and if the Puerto Ricans fight it in the House and destroy it over there, they will face the stark realism of proposals which have been pending in this body for the disposition of Puerto Rican problems. I refer to the independence bill.

I hold in my hand several statements or editorials which represent some of the viewpoints of Puerto Ricans—for instance, statements coming from the business classes of Puerto Ricans. They are much opposed to the bill because they do not want their Governor elected locally. They would prefer to have a Presidentially appointed Governor. One of the leading journals in the island has this to say:

Our true position is the quiet but firm claim of our right to determine our own political destiny and to live under the blessings of sovereignty and liberty, which, under democracy, the United States is not denying to other peoples, more fortunate than ours.

In other words, to remove Puerto Rico forever from the realm of congressional activity, so far as legislating on very material matters.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I ask that there be better order in the Chamber. The Senator from Washington has made quite a study of the Puerto Rican problem. He has corresponded with many persons in Puerto Rico, and I think his contribution to this debate should be assimilated by all of us. I ask that there be better order in the Chamber.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. BONE. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Maryland. Perhaps I cannot add anything to what the Members of this body already know. I am not objecting to the bill. I merely believe that Members of the Senate should know a little more about the reactions of Puerto Ricans, as revealed by publicity reaching us.

When our committee went down there, hands were raised in holy horror at the suggestion that Puerto Rican children be taught in English. I confess, Mr. President, that it was staggering to us to find that people living under the American flag violently objected to having their children taught in English. An editorial in *El Imparcial* emphasizes what I have just said about general island reactions.

The editor has this to say, in addition:

The reforms bill as now recommended; that is, with the amendments introduced by the Chavez subcommittee, is not worth anything, is good for nothing, does not settle anything, does not establish any political assurance to the people of Puerto Rico.

The same newspaper has another suggestion to make in a recent editorial in

which the editor says, among other things:

There is no place for Puerto Rico within the American Union. . . .

No Puerto Rican worthy of the name will ever want to cease to be a Puerto Rican.

Another editorial from the same journal reads in part as follows:

The mortifying attitude of the Chavez subcommittee, reducing to a simple proposition—

Let me interpolate here the words "the election of a Governor, is a procedure which"—

lacked respect, was insolent; was a mockery for the Puerto Rican people and especially for those of our fellow citizens who were called by President Roosevelt to Washington to carry out a measure which he considered very important for our people.

In reference to our committee, I read further:

They also ignored in the most ignominious manner the demand of our legislative assembly contained in a unanimously adopted resolution claiming the right of Puerto Rico to end as soon as possible the colonial regime. The attitude of the Chavez subcommittee is offensive, irritating, and injurious to all the people of Puerto Rico, who seem to be condemned to continue with the burden of the chains of political servitude under which they have lived.

As we stated in a recent editorial, there is only one opportunity to state the views of Puerto Rico in Congress, and that is when the bill goes to the House, the Committee on Insular Affairs whereof has great interest in holding it up and to make it the victim of sabotage for reasons which we have already stated.

Mr. President, I call attention to these matters because they will give the Senate some idea of the difficulty under which the subcommittee and the full committee had to labor in attempting to formulate some change in the law. I confess that I cannot understand the attitude of mind of persons who say, "This is the end." The Congress which will meet next year will be able to change every line of the legislation affecting Puerto Rico, including the entire organic act. But to listen to the protests of Puerto Ricans, one would think that this pronouncement was as the law of the Medes and the Persians, that it was immutable, and never could be changed.

Before I leave the floor Mr. President—and I am about to conclude—I wish to pay a tribute to all the members of the subcommittee—the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] and the chairman of our subcommittee; the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ]; because they gave loyal and undivided attention to this work. The bill represents the best they could do for Puerto Rico at this time, with any hope of getting it through the United States Senate without a fight.

The bill does not represent my viewpoint. I would have stripped the harness off Puerto Rico, and would have let Puerto Ricans elect everyone, from Governor down to dog catcher, in that island. I would have given them democracy clear to the hilt. But some

of my able brethren felt we should proceed more cautiously. The bill certainly represents a great step beyond what now exists in the political set-up of that island and it paves the way for other salutary and desirable changes. If Congress appears to be feeling its way along, it is due to a desire not to make mistakes, and also to the vigorous island opposition to all proposals so far advanced.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I merely wish to say a few words relative to the effect of the bill. In my opinion, the bill is only a step toward later self-government on the part of Puerto Rico. It is not final. I do not think we can, during the war, while the war continues, determine the ultimate status of Puerto Rico. A bill providing for statehood for Puerto Rico has been introduced. Another bill, providing for her complete independence, has been introduced. I have been opposed to both bills because it has seemed to me that until the war is over, until we know the naval and military situation in particular, we can not decide what shall be the ultimate status of Puerto Rico.

This bill simply moves in the direction of greater independence. As a practical matter, what it would do would be to permit Puerto Ricans to elect their own Governor. That is the principal provision of the bill.

The reason for the protests which are made in Puerto Rico is that the committee appointed by the President recommended somewhat wider powers. For instance, it suggested that the organic act could not again be amended without the consent of Puerto Rico—a suggestion to which we thought we could not agree, even if we wished to do so. The committee appointed by the President recommended much more power for the Governor than the present bill as amended would provide. For instance, it recommended that the Governor should appoint the judges of the supreme court for life, and that the legislature might indefinitely increase the number of judges on the supreme court. As the bill is modified, it provides that the court cannot be increased to more than seven members, and that they are to be appointed for 7 years by the President of the United States, substantially under the present conditions.

We tried to envisage a situation comparable to that of the States of this Union. There are a few States which provide for the appointment of judges. Most of them provide for the election of judges. We did not feel that we finally had reached the point where we knew whether in Puerto Rico the election process would work well enough with respect to judges. So we decided to leave the court as it is. That is what we did. I think the President of the United States for the present would appoint a better court than could be chosen in any other way.

We also provide for a coordinator of federal affairs. One thing we found is that in Puerto Rico there are some 20 or 30 Federal agencies, each operating independently, without relation to the other, without reporting to the Governor of Puerto Rico, but each reporting to an

office in Washington. We felt there should be a coordinator of Federal affairs reporting to the Secretary of the Interior. In the bill we have provided for the establishment of such a coordinator.

The committee appointed by the President recommended a bill providing for a commissioner general, and for him to have a very handsome residence and to have all sorts of expense money which would have to be provided by the United States Government. All of us felt there should not be such an official in Puerto Rico. We provided instead simply for a coordinator of Federal affairs at \$7,500. I am perfectly confident that we must go further.

In my opinion Puerto Rico cannot be compared to Hawaii, Alaska, or even the Philippines, because it is a nation of 2,000,000 people which was subject to Spain, but which for many purposes had practical independence. We cannot assert that they are unable to govern themselves. They are just as able to govern themselves as are many other free nations. If they desire to govern themselves subject to certain military qualifications, I do not think in the end we can in any way refuse their desire.

The Puerto Rican people have a long history. While they are friendly to America, I do not know whether they will finally wish to be part of America. I do not know whether we will wish to admit them as a State into the Union. I do think that they are entitled to approximately the same independence which each State has, to the extent of choosing their own governor, and ultimately choosing their own judges and other officers who may be necessary for the conduct of their affairs.

There is one thing that is entirely omitted from this bill, which should also be called to the attention of the Senate. I think there should be a complete revision of the provisions of the Organic Act of Puerto Rico, relating to finances. We have not attempted to deal with economic questions in this bill. The bill deals solely with political questions; but the present situation is being considered in the House of Representatives. The House is considering the arrangement under which Puerto Rico would return all the internal-revenue taxes collected in Puerto Rico. Under the present conditions of increased manufacture of rum they are receiving a tremendous revenue which, strictly speaking, comes out of the taxes on the people of the United States. I think that subject should be given further consideration, and some measure should be devised to deal with that situation.

I think this is a step—not a very long step, but an important step—in the direction of giving the people of Puerto Rico the right of self-government.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, I wish to thank the chairman and members of the subcommittee for the very diligent work they have done in familiarizing themselves with the conditions pertaining to Puerto Rico, and for formulating this bill to carry the widest measure of local self-government, to Puerto Rico that the present circumstances, in my



opinion, will permit. I think it is a good bill so far as it goes; but I should not want to assume that even a mild solution of the Puerto Rican problem has been accomplished by this bill.

In my judgment, there is only one solution for the Puerto Rican problem, and that is complete, absolute, and unconditional independence for that island.

We obtained Puerto Rico by conquest as a result of our war with Spain. Conditions in Puerto Rico today are not at all healthy. They are not healthy economically, and they are not healthy politically. Many attempts have been made to salve the wounds caused by the economic and political conditions obtaining in Puerto Rico. The usual way is to appropriate a large sum for relief; and year after year sick Puerto Rico—sick both politically and economically—has been kept alive by the injection of relief money, without which, in my opinion, there would be real hardship in the island and a great deal of disease, which in some respects is already much above the average rate obtaining in other parts of the United States.

Why should not the Puerto Ricans have independence? While they are loyal to our country, of course, they are essentially alien to our language, for, as the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE] has said, very few Puerto Ricans speak English fluently. Spanish is the prevailing language, and although they have been under the American flag since 1898, the Puerto Ricans want to retain their Spanish language. If they want to retain it, that is their privilege. But the line of cleavage in culture, speech, and thought is wide as between the Latin on the one hand and the predominant Anglo-Saxon, characterized by the United States, on the other.

Furthermore, there is a one-crop economy in Puerto Rico. There is nothing but sugar, a seasonal crop. The density of population in Puerto Rico is greater than anywhere else in the Western Hemisphere. More people live in a square mile of space in Puerto Rico than anywhere else in this hemisphere from the North Pole to the South Pole. They are all dependent on one crop, an economy of one kind only. Puerto Rico has possibilities for economic variation, for economic diffusion, and for economic seasonal production, which its present economy will not permit it to enjoy or achieve.

There can never be any solution of the Puerto Rican problem under our system of government except that of pure expediency. I make this assertion, and I make it with measured words: If the Puerto Rican people are given the opportunity by ballot to say whether or not they want complete independence, they will vote overwhelmingly for it. Then why do we not give it to them? Every Senator who has spoken on this subject concedes that we have not begun to settle the problem. It is said that at most the step we have taken is but a short one. It has not changed anything fundamentally. Then what are we waiting for?

The question of bases in Puerto Rico is not the reason for deferring action in

this matter. The independence bill provides that we may keep all the military, naval, and air bases we want. There is no quarrel on that score. We could take such facilities as we might desire, and the Puerto Ricans would accept that situation, because obviously Puerto Rico is too small a country to defend itself, and it would be glad to have us there.

Then what is the reason? Money, selfishness, the greed of a few persons. That is all there is to it. While we are fighting this war for democracy—God save the name—we are willing to keep these people in economic slavery because of a few investments there by persons in this country who are reaping handsome dividends as a result.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I think that is an extraordinary statement to make.

Mr. TYDINGS. Wherein is it incorrect?

Mr. TAFT. My reason for opposing independence is that if today we should give independence to the Puerto Ricans, in my opinion, there would be the direst poverty and the most tragic collapse of their economic life. That is the reason why I am opposed to the Senator's bill for independence, unless it is proposed to accompany it with some economic treaty. I suggest that instead of granting independence to Puerto Rico we might ultimately make Puerto Rico a sort of autonomous dependency in which we retain our diplomatic and military status, under an arrangement by which we would give certain definite contracts to the Puerto Ricans with respect to tariff and economic relations, which would insure their prosperity. But certainly the opposition to independence in the Senate arises entirely from the standpoint of the interests of the Puerto Ricans themselves. If they had independence today, in the first place their sugar could not compete in the American market with the sugar of other countries. In the second place, we would immediately deprive them of \$50,000,000 of revenue which they are receiving from the rum tax and other internal revenue taxes which we are levying.

Mr. TYDINGS. No one should assume for a moment that we are going to give them independence in 24 hours. The bill which I have introduced provides for giving them independence, but also for giving them economic preferences in this market on a declining scale for a period of 20 years.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I shall be glad to yield in a moment.

Of course, if we were to cut off all the economic preferences which the people of Puerto Rico today enjoy, such action would bring on revolution and strife. But the independence bill proposes that, starting with 100 percent of the preferences which they now enjoy, they shall be decreased each year by 5 percent, over a period of 20 years, to permit their economic readjustment.

It is as plain as the nose on one's face that the great masses of the people of

Puerto Rico can never earn a livelihood in that single island with all their future welfare tied up to just one crop, and that a seasonal crop. What will they do between the periods of harvest? They will do exactly what they have been doing—namely, hunt for work which does not exist—while the American Congress pours out millions upon millions of dollars of relief money to keep them from starving to death.

In the old days in Puerto Rico, prior to 15 or 20 years ago, and from the time we obtained Puerto Rico as a result of our treaty with Spain, she produced most of her own meat. She produced a large part of her vegetables and other food. Today cattle are gone from Puerto Rico. All her fertile lands are employed in the production of sugar only. Meat is imported. Nearly everything the people there need to eat comes in from the outside. The economic system established there has furnished no solution. We are keeping 2,000,000 people in economic slavery while we are fighting for so-called democracy. We are feeding the world. In the midst of a tremendous internal prosperity we are forced to feed our own population as it is represented in Puerto Rico every single year by the use of relief money. Make no mistake about it, the political leaders in Puerto Rico dare not let the people pass on this question. I challenge them to do so. If they do, the vote will be like a landslide.

Puerto Ricans are basically a proud people. They are basically of the Latin or Spanish culture. They cling to the heritage of their fathers and mothers. I do not mean to say that they are not loyal Americans, for they are. However, by long centuries of thought, philosophy, training, and culture, their roots are in a different environment from those of the people of the United States.

No one from Puerto Rico has at any time come before our committee and said that the bill to give them independence is unfair. They cannot say it, for although we would quickly give them independence, they would have, even after independence, 20 years of preference in the American market which would enable them gradually to change from an economy of one crop to a diversified economy which would provide them with a balanced diet.

Puerto Rico is bound by the coastal shipping laws of this country. That fact acts as an economic ball and chain on a little island such as Puerto Rico. If it were not for those laws she could have ships plying the sea reviving her coffee trade, reviving her cattle trade, and reviving her vegetable trade, enlarging the potential economic possibilities of Puerto Rico.

There is no reason to wait for the settlement of this question until after the war is over. It will be the same question then as it is now. For all we have done, in these many years, has been annually to feed the masses of Puerto Rico, because we have not had the will to look this question in the face, and because the so-called leaders of Puerto Rico are more anxious concerning political preferences, in many cases, than they are

concerned with the real welfare of the Puerto Rican people.

The bill which I have introduced provides that we shall keep such naval, air, and military bases as our authorities believe to be necessary, with the right to acquire all that we wish to acquire there. It provides that immediately after independence Puerto Rico shall enjoy 20 years of special economic advantages in our domestic market. That would give the American investors in Puerto Rico time to adjust their affairs and withdraw without loss to their property.

Mr. President, in what way is this question being handled internally in Puerto Rico? I will tell you. Mr. Luis Muñoz Marín, the president of the senate and the so-called leader, I believe, of the popular party of Puerto Rico, proposed that a new economic set-up be launched in the island. Governor Tugwell, who is the Presidentially appointed Governor, proposed that an old law of Congress be enforced. What is that old law? In simple words, it provided in effect that the sugar estates should not be so large, and it proposed, through Government action, to buy up some of those estates and devote them to the production of cattle and vegetables so that Puerto Rico could produce her own food. That is not the way to go at the problem. It is almost like a condemnation of the whole of the island from its present situation to its past situation. Let the Puerto Ricans settle this matter, under proper safeguards, which are already written into the independence bill. I do not wish to discuss the Puerto Rican question at this time.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TYDINGS. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. How much money would the United States save annually if Puerto Rico were given her independence?

Mr. TYDINGS. I have not the figure available, but I can get it for the Senator. Perhaps the Senator from New Mexico may be in position to give me the figure.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I do not have the figures at hand, but I can get them. The committee has the information. But I do not wish to have assertions made in the Senate that because some money has been sent to Puerto Rico for relief it in any way compares with the amount of money which has been sent to my State, to the State of the Senator from Maryland, or to the State of the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. TYDINGS. That is absolutely correct.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes; that is correct. However, the impression seems to prevail that the Puerto Rican people are the only ones who are being given any of this charity money. Compared with the money which has been received throughout the United States in the last 10 years that which has been received by Puerto Rico makes her a mere "piker."

Mr. TYDINGS. Allow me to say to the Senator from Arizona that under the present law, while all the Territories and all the States turn their Federal internal revenues into the National Treasury, we

allow Puerto Rico to keep hers for her own uses. We have certain tariff laws which provide that in the case of Puerto Rico her import revenues shall remain in Puerto Rico instead of going into the National Treasury. Not only that, but we have appropriated annually for years special funds for Puerto Rican relief. So, when we put all these revenues together, the cost to the American Government, from a strictly financial consideration, is greater than that of any other territory under the American flag. I believe I have answered in general terms the question of the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. President, I do not wish to debate the Puerto Rican independence bill at this time. That is a subject about which I should wish to talk at a later time, and at greater length. However, I make the statement now that the bill the Senate has been considering this afternoon is only a political sop, although it is a partial aid to the people of Puerto Rico. It settles nothing. It condemns the people of Puerto Rico to live in economic slavery. There is no economic solution in it. There can be only one solution, namely, to give those people what they are entitled to receive—the right under God's sun to govern themselves.

Let me for a moment before I sit down draw a parallel with the Philippine Islands. There was a time when we would not appropriate money to fortify the Philippine Islands. It was not possible to get a nickel out of Congress to fortify them. More than that, we were bound by treaty with Japan that we would only keep up our fortifications there, without building any new ones.

When the Philippine independence question was before the Senate, I pointed out on this floor that we had the responsibility of defending a land which was thousands of miles from America, in which lived 15,000,000 people, and that we were without the means to discharge that responsibility. The independence bill was delayed. When it was finally passed, we were at war with Japan, before we had divested ourselves of our responsibility, and were unable to fortify the islands so that we could discharge the responsibility which we had assumed. Now we are reading accounts of what our short-sighted policy inflicted on our very people.

I want to tell you, Mr. President and Senators, that the question of Puerto Rican independence will not down, because it is essentially just and humane and fundamentally American that these people should have the right to be the masters of their own destiny in any way they want to. They lived before they were under the American flag, and, on the whole, in my opinion, they lived better than they have been living recently. So they can live again. We will not hear the last echo of this debate; we will never end the Puerto Rican problem until we give to the people of the island the democracy that is their birthright, until they have what we have, the right under God's sun to be the masters of their own fate, to be their own rulers. That is what they want, and what, in God's name, is wrong in submitting to them this proposition so that they can say "Yes" or "No"

to it? Politics, greed, and selfishness intervene while two and a half million people are chained to an impossible economic set-up, and the American Congress condones it by annual appropriations to keep them from starving to death, while disease permeates many of the poorer classes of that unfortunate island.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I inquire what is the status of Senate bill 1407? It has been passed, has it not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill has been passed.

#### REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, there is a limit to the credulity of the people even in a campaign year. The birthday of the noble Lincoln has been made the occasion for an anvil chorus which has echoed from one end of the land to the other. Many speeches have been made giving counsel to the American people about the course they should pursue. I have before me, Mr. President, an excerpt from a great speaker:

He—

Referring to the President—

stands for a theory of administration and government which is not American. His methods, his constant if indirect assaults upon the Constitution, upon all the traditions of free government, strike at the very life of the American principles upon which our Government has always rested. The return of the Democrats to power with [him] or one of his disciples still the leader and master of a great party, which before his advent possessed both traditions and principles, would be a long step in the direction of the autocracy for which [he] yearns and a heavy blow to the continuance of free representative government as we have always conceived and venerated it.

The peril inseparable from [him] and his system goes far beyond all party divisions, for it involves the fundamental question of whether the Government of the United States shall be a government of laws and not of men, whether it shall be a free representative government or that of a dictatorship resting on a plebiscite carried by repellent methods. [He] and the autocracy he represents and all those who believe in his doctrines and share his spirit represent must be put aside and conclusively excluded from any future control.

We must be now and ever for Americanism and nationalism, and against internationalism. There is no safety for us, no hope that we can be of service to the world, if we do otherwise.

Mr. President, those were the remarks of a great Republican Senator, but they were not delivered on Lincoln's birthday; they were not delivered by a sitting Senator. I have read an extract from an address delivered by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge before the Republican National Convention in 1920. Yet, Mr. President, you would have thought it was not Woodrow Wilson against whom Mr. Lodge directed his references but Franklin D. Roosevelt. I deleted the name Wilson and inserted the pronoun "he" and "him" in order that Senators might see that the Republican Party and its leadership in the campaign of 1920 used the same slogan, made the same appeal to misrepresentation and prejudice and made the same sort of claims they are



making today. The analogy is so accurate that the American people will not ignore it in their choice of one party or the other to govern this Nation and through it the destiny of mankind.

Yet, Mr. President, the heir apparent to the Republican throne, that gilded, public-relations-advised candidate, the Governor of New York, in his best and most studied pose of the coy maiden who is so diligently sought, the one who says "no" with a lisping lip, but with the dark lashes of her inviting eyes says "come on"—that coy Candidate Dewey tells the American people, pretending to give to his utterance the probity of his great office, that the American people dare not face the confusion of the future with the Democratic Party in power; that the people, if they wish a permanent peace, must resort to the Grand Old Party.

Mr. President, if the shade and shadow of the Republican Party of the past does not hover over those utterances to belie them, the people are of short memory. For that is the party, Mr. President, which destroyed the hope of mankind for permanent peace when it destroyed the League of Nations and its author and founder and prophet, the man whom Lodge hated, Woodrow Wilson.

Mr. President, beyond the citadel of the skies where an omniscient eye and mind record all incidents of man's activity, if there be a moral court, that coterie of Republican leaders bear upon their souls the penalty of a war which has consumed another guiltless generation of men. Yet, Mr. President, the party which repudiated the League of Nations, the party which prevented the World Court, the party which has opposed international collaboration and cooperation even to the very verge of this war, has the temerity to appeal to the American people for a vote of confidence upon their policy for the future.

Whom do they offer, and what? Does any American know what the view of the coy candidate of New York is on foreign policy? I believe someone has said that Governor Dewey came out against isolation only when it was ridiculous any longer to embrace it.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McFARLAND in the chair). Does the Senator from Florida yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. It might be interesting to interject in the debate a statement with respect to the foreign policy of the coy candidate from New York. At the Mackinac conference, the Senator will recall, Dewey came forth with the only foreign policy statement I have ever heard of him making, when he advocated a military alliance between England and the United States.

Mr. PEPPER. Exactly.

Mr. LUCAS. So far as I recall, that is about the only thing he has ever said in connection with foreign policy. It is interesting to observe in connection with what I am saying, that the Chicago Tribune immediately read Dewey out of the party, called him a deserter, and said that he had no place in the Republican Party, as a result of that statement. I

have the editorial, and some day before we finish this campaign I shall read the editorial into the RECORD in full, because what the Chicago Tribune said about Mr. Dewey is a good deal along the line of what the Senator from North Dakota has said constantly about Mr. Willkie. Yet they both will probably swallow either one or the other, in the event he becomes a candidate.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, as the able Senator from Illinois has said, Governor Dewey has gotten no further in his thinking about international organization than to propose an alliance between Britain and the United States. I wonder how long he will adhere to that declaration, how quickly, when he is brought out of his cloistered retirement, when finally he puts on his Cinderella slipper and goes to the ball, he will continue to embrace, in the presence of an opposing portion of the population, the suggestion of a British-American alliance as security for the post-war world.

Mr. President, at the time of the recent visit of the "modern Harding," the gentleman who has had so much difficulty in dissociating himself in the public mind from his predecessor from Ohio—and I refer, of course, to Governor Bricker—it seems to me a great effort was made to dissociate him in the public mind from an offensive declaration of isolationism. But his publicity build-up has removed those obstructions from his candidacy, and now he comes out for a declaration of foreign policy which I challenge any proponent to show is a word stronger than the utterances of his predecessor and prototype, President Harding, of Ohio.

Yet, Mr. President, in spite of the fact that a great assembly of prominent Republicans, such as Elihu Root, William Howard Taft, Nicholas Murray Butler, and many others, assured the American people that Harding was all right on the League of Nations—and he was all right until after the election—after the election he said, "As far as I am concerned, the League is dead," and it was dead, destroyed with the dagger of his election.

Does any American whose son is fighting for democracy, any American who saw the Republican Party stifle the hope of peace, after World War No. 1, and betray one generation of soldier-citizens, does any father who has only the memory of a dead son to honor, think that he would repose trust for world peace in either Governor Dewey or Governor Bricker, upon their public record of international collaboration and cooperation?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I presume the Senator is familiar with what the great William Allen White said about the famous Governor from Ohio, Mr. Bricker, who was in Washington on Lincoln's birthday.

Mr. PEPPER. I should like to be reminded of it.

Mr. LUCAS. As I recall, he said, in substance, that surely the Republican Party would not sink so low as to offer "Bricker and a bellyache"—I think those were the words—as campaign arguments

to win a national election in 1944, that Bricker was a second "honest Harding, thumbs down." That is what was said by the late William Allen White, a man whom I consider one of the great men and great Republicans of this country.

Mr. PEPPER. William Allen White had a penetrating understanding of human nature, and when the coin of character did not ring true, William Allen White inevitably discovered it.

Mr. President, the American people are not going to be deluded. The outstanding fact is that the one great leader in the Republican Party has probably made himself unacceptable to the Old Guard, which still is, as it always has been, the Republican Party, because he is known to have courageous convictions about international collaboration after the war. I refer to Wendell Willkie. I do not expect ever to vote for Mr. Wendell Willkie, Mr. President, but I will say that as a fellow American I honor the courage of a man who sees through the complexity and the difficulty ahead, and courageously proposes to accept the challenge of a dangerous future. Compare him with these retreating, shifting, vacillating, word-mouthing candidates. It is like a pygmy by a giant. At least he has the courage of a conviction.

Mr. LUCAS. Will the Senator yield again?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. Before we leave Mr. Bricker, who was in Washington on Lincoln's Birthday, let me call the Senator's attention to the fact that he also made the statement that the Republicans could win in the 1944 election with any candidate, and he said they had a lot of good men in the Republican Party.

I desire to make the observation in the Senator's time, that it is going to take more than a good man to run this weary old world during the next 4 years. It is going to take a great man, and I undertake to say that the great men in the Republican Party cannot be found.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I should like to ask any Senator to compare the utterances so far made by any of the Republican candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, except Mr. Willkie, with the following declaration made by a great Democrat before the election in 1920. This is what he said:

In our world problems we must either shut our eyes, sell our newly built merchant marine to more far-seeing foreign powers, crush utterly by embargo and harassing legislation our foreign trade, close our ports, and build an impregnable wall of costly armaments and live, as the Orient used to live—a hermit nation—dreaming of the past; or we must open our eyes and see that modern civilization has become so complex and the lives of civilized men so interwoven with the lives of other men in other countries as to make it impossible to be in this world and not of it. We must see that it is impossible to avoid, except by monastic seclusion, those honorable and intimate foreign relations which the fearful-hearted shudderingly miscall by that devil's catchword "international complications."

Even as the Nation entered the war for an ideal, so it has emerged from the war with the determination that the ideal shall not die. It is idle to pretend that the war declaration of April 6, 1917, was a mere act of

self-defense, or that the object of our participation was solely to defeat the military power of the central nations of Europe. We knew then, as a Nation, even as we know today, that success on land and sea could be but half a victory. The other half is not won yet. To the cry of the French at Verdun: "They shall not pass," the cheer of our own men in the Argonne: "We shall go through," we must add this: "It shall not occur again."

Mr. President, would any Senator be surprised that those were the words of a young man of conviction, a candidate for Vice President in 1920, named Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York? That is not an equivocal vote-getting statement, Mr. President. That is a dedication of purpose.

A few days ago I had the privilege to sit and talk with another great Governor of Ohio, Gov. James M. Cox, an honored citizen and publisher of my State. I heard him tell the story of the time when he and his Vice Presidential candidate went into the White House to talk about the League of Nations and the campaign of 1920 with Woodrow Wilson, which is being included in a book soon to be published by Governor Cox, of Ohio. There was no equivocation in the declaration of the Democratic platform, Mr. President. There was no equivocation in the declaration of the Democratic candidates. No, they did not pussyfoot with the destiny of the earth.

What I am saying, Mr. President, is only this, that the analogy is so accurate as to become frightening between what happened in 1919 and 1920 and what may happen in 1944. We read a moment ago what the leader of the Republican Party in the Senate said at the Republican convention in 1920; the shibboleth of praise and pretense which he used is being repeated upon every Republican platform, and wherever they speak in all the land, complaining against this, complaining against that, talking about dictatorship and tyranny, using the old jargon of States' rights, and wrapping around them the folds of a falsely used Constitution.

O Mr. President! let the people remember what they did in 1920 and beware! Their sons today die because they were not aware in 1920. I do not care what the name of the Presidential candidate is, but in the name of God and the dead, Mr. President, let us not have a man who lies about his convictions for the profit of office when he betrays the rolling rivers of the blood of destroyed boys.

Mr. President, the "party of gloom" says to the American people that they dare not risk the confusion of the Democrats in power in the distressing days which lie ahead of us economically. The effrontery, the temerity—as I have heard it said, the unmitigated gall—of a party that sat with its arms folded and its thumbs twiddling while the Nation burned in despair and distress, now asking confidence from the American people upon their leadership in a period of economic crisis.

In 1933, on the 4th of March, between one hour and another America became a different Nation, not, Mr. President, because it had a different people, not because it had more money, more men,

more resources. No, it has a new President and a new party in power. And when this Nation heard the words of that new President breathing the inspiration and the strength of new hope and courage, it was a new Nation rejuvenated from within.

Mr. President, I wonder when the candidate from New York gave that assurance how much it impressed the soldiery who may come here for succor in the future.

Mr. President, I will say one thing with pride and satisfaction: No Democratic Commander in Chief and President has ever at the point of the bayonet and the sword driven the faithful veterans of America's wars when they came clamoring for the justice they deserved from the Nation's Capital. They did not offer them jobs. They gave them a sword and a bayonet; by the personal command of the President and the Secretary of War they drove them out into painful oblivion, and if soldiers coming back from another war want that kind of treatment, Mr. President, the record of that party sustains with confidence, maybe, what they shall get in the future.

So I wonder whether or not also the people want to entrust the greatest plum a political party has ever sought—the power to effect and control the economy of this Nation, which will be within the grasp of the party in power when this war is over—I wonder whether the American people wish to entrust that immeasurable power to a party whose name has been associated with privilege from the beginning of its political history.

Does anyone believe, Mr. President, that the Government, which owns 54 percent of the aluminum plants of this country, will make pots and pans cheaper to the housewife if the Republican Party, carrying out its tradition of past privilege, has the power of distribution of that 54 percent of the aluminum production facilities of this country? Do the people in the West believe, Mr. President, that those great steel mills will run and smelt the ore out of their own soil to build a greater country if the party of privilege, whose coffers for campaign purposes shall be filled by men associated with those protected and dominant industries, is the party in power?

Are all the machine tools, Mr. President, going to be employed in making goods more plentiful and cheaper for the American people, or will they be retrenched and discarded, and an economy of scarcity be put back into effect, so high prices and high profits may become the dominant policy of the dominant industry of the Nation?

Mr. President, do they think social-security benefits will be extended and expanded? Do they think we will have national employment, Mr. President, by the party which, to take it at its best, is the party of *laissez faire*, where he may take who has the power, and he may keep who can?

So, Mr. President, this is the responsibility of the people. It is they who suffer; it is their country about which we are talking; it is their destiny of which we speak. The pawns in the game are their jobs, their wages, their homes, their

recreation, and their sons. It is they who are to determine, as they will determine before the end of this year, what shall happen to them. Shall they die following gloriously the pursuits of peace, or shall they die in some muddy and bloody ditch in some foreign clime because their elders did not have the courage and the vision and the foresight to make better provision to secure their future safety in an honorable peace?

#### CANADIAN FARM EQUIPMENT AND MACHINERY

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER], who has been compelled to leave the Chamber, has asked me in his behalf to request unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter to him from the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., which is accompanied by a memorandum delivered to the State Department by the counselor of the Canadian Legation with reference to Canadian farm equipment and machinery. I ask unanimous consent that these two communications be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter and memorandum were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, February 11, 1944.  
The Honorable BURTON K. WHEELER,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR WHEELER: The counselor of the Canadian Legation called at the Department on February 4 and referred to your statement in regard to Canadian farm equipment and machinery which appears on page 860 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 28, 1944. He brought with him a memorandum, giving certain information with regard to this situation and suggested that you might be glad to know of these additional facts. I am, therefore, enclosing a copy of the memorandum.

You will note that the situation is said to be quite different from that implied in the Canadian Trade Commissioner's letter, which is quoted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. In view of this, the Canadian Embassy suggests the possibility that in order to correct the impression which has been given, the contents of the memorandum might be made public. The Department, of course, would have no objection to publication of the memorandum.

In view of the statements made regarding coordination with the War Production Board, I am also sending a copy of the memorandum to Mr. Donald Nelson.

Sincerely yours,

E. R. STETTINIUS, Jr.,  
Acting Secretary.

The attention of the Embassy has been drawn to a statement under the heading "Canadian farm equipment and machinery," which appears at page 860 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 28, 1944. The statement includes a copy of a letter addressed to Senator WHEELER by an implement company in Montana, together with a copy of a letter addressed to the implement company by the acting Canadian trade commissioner at Chicago. Since the contents of the acting trade commissioner's letter appear to be somewhat too concise and might, and apparently did, leave the impression that Canada was in a position to supply all kinds of farm implements to the United States, it is considered that Senator WHEELER would welcome further information on the matter.



The situation was, in fact, quite different from that implied in the acting Canadian trade commissioner's letter; therefore, in the interests of good understanding between the two countries it is considered desirable that the misapprehension should be cleared up. In this connection the Embassy desires to emphasize that there was in fact no surplus of farm machinery in Canada. Production in Canada for domestic use is at least as restricted as in the United States, if not more so, and production for export is restricted in almost exactly the same terms as apply to United States manufacturers. Since 1941 the Canadian production and distribution of farm machinery have been coordinated with production and distribution in the United States. The orders issued by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board of Canada and the War Production Board of the United States controlling production and distribution in the two countries have been brought into closest harmony. However, Canada and the United States have always exchanged certain implements and equipment in normal commercial transactions. There is, and there has been for many years, trade between Canada and the United States of various types of farm machinery. Certain types are made in the United States and not in Canada, and these types are exported from the United States to Canada. Other types are made in Canada and not in the United States, and these are exported to the United States. The presently existing regulations in each country recognize the mutual advantage accruing from such trade by permitting its continuance in a volume reduced commensurately with existing shortages.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board of Canada and the War Production Board of the United States have cooperated to determine the types and quantities to make up this trade, and indeed have worked closely together in allocating all of the available exports among dependent markets according to need; there is no intention to depart from the practice.

In addition to the cooperation which has existed between these authorities since 1941, a new organization for cooperation has recently been established. It is the Agricultural Machinery Committee set up about 2 months ago jointly by the Combined Production and Resources Board, and the Combined Food Board; both Canada and the United States are members of both Boards. This committee surveys world production and requirements of farm machinery and it provides an additional protection against trade in farm machinery between Canada and the United States (and between those two countries and other countries) which is not in the interests of the common war effort.

Mr. Spencer's letter to the Montana company undoubtedly arose from a circular letter sent to the Canadian trade commissioners requesting advice as to the requirements in their territories for Canadian farm implements to be manufactured in the 1945 production year, the information to be given to the administrator of farm machinery for his use in formulating an export program. This letter was sent to Canadian officials in the United States, though it was not primarily intended for them, as the Administrator himself will negotiate with the War Production Board and other officials on exports to that country. The request was not related to market expansion, but was simply to obtain information on basic requirements of Canadian foreign customers in order to coordinate such requirements with restricted Canadian wartime production. While Canada has not given precise consideration to a post-war export program for agricultural implements, *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, an official publication of the United States Department of Commerce, in its January 22 issue, devotes its leading article to post-war foreign markets for farm machinery, including a study of the

potential Canadian market for United States implements.

The Embassy ventures to express the hope that the foregoing information will serve to correct any earlier impression derived from the acting trade commissioner's letter and to suggest that, in view of the publicity given to the matter, the contents of this memorandum be made public as well.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McFARLAND in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations and a treaty, which were referred to the appropriate committees. (For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

#### REMOVAL OF SECRECY BAN FROM TREATY WITH MEXICO—UTILIZATION OF WATERS OF THE COLORADO AND TIJUANA RIVERS AND THE RIO GRANDE

Mr. CONNALLY. Earlier today the President sent to the Senate a treaty—Executive A, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session—with the United Mexican States dealing with the apportionment of the waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and the Rio Grande, boundary waters, from Fort Quitman, Tex., to the Gulf of Mexico. The treaty is on file with the Secretary of the Senate. I ask unanimous consent that the ban of secrecy be now removed from the treaty so that it may be made available.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Col. Omar T. Pfeiffer to be a brigadier general in the Marine Corps for temporary service from the 5th day of October 1942; and

Vice Admiral Raymond A. Spruance, United States Navy, to be an admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 4th day of February 1944.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

#### POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc, and that the President be immediately notified.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc, and the President will be notified forthwith.

That completes the calendar.

#### LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

#### DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE SCHUETZ, OF ILLINOIS

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate resolutions of the House of Representatives (H. Res. 437), which were read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,  
February 14, 1944.

*Resolved*, That the House has heard with profound sorrow the death of Hon. LEONARD W. SCHUETZ, a Representative from the State of Illinois.

*Resolved*, That a committee of eight Members of the House with such Members of the Senate as may be joined be appointed to attend the funeral.

*Resolved*, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, on behalf of the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], I send to the desk a resolution which I ask to have read, and for which I ask immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 255) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. LEONARD W. SCHUETZ, late a Representative from the State of Illinois.

*Resolved*, That a committee of three Senators be appointed by the President of the Senate to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

*Resolved*, That the secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Under the second resolving clause, the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. LUCAS, Mr. BROOKS, and Mr. CHAVEZ the committee on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral of the deceased Representative.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative, I move that the Senate do now take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 37 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Wednesday, February 16, 1944, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 15 (legislative day of February 7), 1944:

## DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

George W. Renshaw, of Michigan, now a Foreign Service officer of class 6 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul of the United States of America.

## COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

Joseph T. Sylvester, of Portland, Maine, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 1, with headquarters at Portland, Maine. (Reappointment.)

## IN THE NAVY

Capt. Augustine H. Gray, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, while serving as command-er service squadron 8.

## IN THE MARINE CORPS

Lonnie D. McCurry, a citizen of Texas, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 23d day of February 1943.

Platoon Sgt. William C. Doty, Jr., a meritorious noncommissioned officer, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 5th day of May 1943.

Roy H. Elrod, a citizen of Texas, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 7th day of August 1943.

The below-named citizens to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 29th day of October 1943:

Billie S. Adams, a citizen of Alabama.  
Edwin G. Middleton, a citizen of Kentucky.  
James F. Mayenschein, a citizen of West Virginia.

Platoon Sgt. Otis R. Waldrop, a meritorious noncommissioned officer, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 29th day of December 1943.

The below-named meritorious noncommissioned officers to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 12th day of January 1944:

Platoon Sgt. Nicholas M. Seminoff.  
Platoon Sgt. Robert J. Craig.  
Staff Sgt. Arthur W. Ecklund.

## CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 15 (legislative day of February 7), 1944:

## POSTMASTERS

## ALASKA

Maude H. Boyle, Fairbanks.  
Sidney Arlington Banks, Yakutat.

## ARKANSAS

Elizabeth F. Godfrey, Sweet Home.  
Claiborne A. Worthington, Tinsman.  
Jesse C. Boggy, Wabbaseka.  
Mattie E. Hendrix, Ward.

## KANSAS

William Benjamin Burrows, Lakin.  
Beth Constance, Shawnee.  
Horace D. MacCloughan, Solomon.  
Henry M. Otis, Wilsey.

## KENTUCKY

Mary E. Stiles, Cecilia.

## OREGON

Harriet F. House, Grand Ronde.

## VIRGINIA

Ira B. Forrest, Messick.  
Thomas S. Hawkes, Wellville.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1944

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Bow down Thine ear, O God, for we are poor and needy, this day may our

lips be pure and our hearts clean. Love is Thy glory, strengthening the weak is Thy glory, and standing as the defender of those who have been wronged is Thy glory. We pray to be kept free of self-laudation and from the perverted thought that one has the right to do as he wills with his own; Thou dost recompense those who suffer and strive. At the time discipline seems to be a matter not for joy, but for grief; yet it yields to those who have passed through its training the peace of a righteous life.

We praise Thee for that deep and abiding faith which through the tumults of the nations, has held us close to Thee and for the star of hope which has illuminated our way on to better endeavor. We thank Thee for that subtle, pure, mysterious something we name "love," which binds us together in families and friendships and which neither time nor space can sever. Touch our souls that they shall feel Thine emotion; touch our understanding that it shall have poise and our decisions Thy wisdom. Thou who art above all to whom the rich and the poor, the bad and the good may look up and call Thee Father, help us to rid ourselves of all selfishness that we may become fit temples wherein dwelleth that righteousness which finds a path through the sad heart of this world. In the name of our Redeemer. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the legislative business, and the disposition of matters on the Speaker's table, I be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Also, Mr. Speaker, that on Friday next, I have similar permission.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

## LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. POULSON] tomorrow, after special orders and the disposition of business on the Speaker's table, may address the House for 25 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MICHENER. Also, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. LEONARD W. HALL] may extend his own remarks in the RECORD, and include a recent address delivered by Governor Dewey.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

## WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

Mr. SNYDER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 4183, Rept. No. 1118) making appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, which was read a first and second time, and together with the report thereon, referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, I reserve all points of order on the bill.

## EMPLOYMENT OF PRIVATE COUNSEL BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House Joint Resolution 230, to limit the operations of sections 109 and 203 of the Criminal Code, and sections 306, 314, and 315 of the Revised Statutes, and certain other provisions of law, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. Will the gentleman from North Carolina explain the purpose of the joint resolution?

Mr. KERR. Mr. Speaker, as is well known, Messrs. Dodd, Watson, and Lovett, in consequence of congressional action in a recent deficiency appropriation bill, have brought suit against the United States to recover their alleged salaries due them. They raise the question of the constitutionality of the action of the Congress of the United States, in the passage of this amendment to the deficiency appropriation bill. The purpose of this resolution is to allow the Congress, through a joint resolution, to employ counsel, which authority has been given by this House, and to suspend certain statutes, which would embarrass any counsel and prohibit those who had a claim against the Government, or who are employees of the Government from appearing in behalf of the United States in the aforesaid cases, the sections referred to are sections 109 of the Criminal Code and 113 of the Criminal Code.

The other three statutes to be suspended are sections 361, 365, and 366 of the Revised Statutes. By the suspension and abridgment of these statutes and the consent of the Attorney General the attorneys for Congress so employed will have an opportunity to present the contentions of the Congress fully in the Court of Claims in which these cases are now pending as well as in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The subcommittee is unanimous in favor of this resolution?

Mr. KERR. Yes; and we have a precedent for it in the case of the Teapot Dome investigation and prosecution. Mr. Roberts, now a Supreme Court justice, was employed in that matter, and a similar resolution was passed in order to protect him when so employed. This was by special resolution, Senate Joint Resolution 54 of the Sixty-eighth Congress, so that he might make his appearance for